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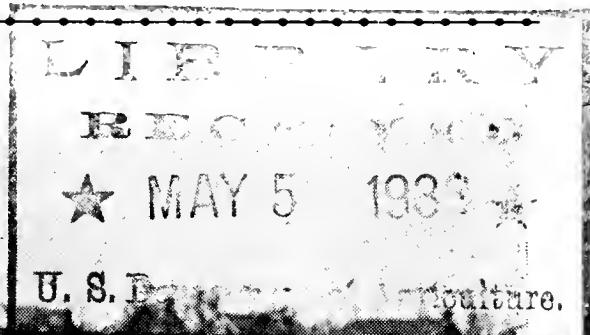
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1933

The AMATEUR GARDENER

*Some delightful experiences in building and planting
together with an unusual list of plants*

Title p. 27.



LARGE STONES AND MEDIUM-SIZE PLANTS
CAN BE USED WITH GOOD EFFECT
ON LEVEL GROUND

Printed and Published at STRECKER'S
508 TO 512 ST. PAUL STREET ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRICE 10 CENTS



TIMBERS WERE HAULED TO THE GULLY
AND LAID ACROSS THE CREEK

The AMATEUR GARDENER

Printed and Published at STRECKER'S

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AMATEUR: (from *amator* [*Latin*] lover). One who is attached to or cultivates a particular pursuit, study or science for his own delight and gratification. When applied to *Gardening* it is also one of the most healthful hobbies.

VOL. I

SPRING



1933

No. 3

THE STRECKER FARM

THE beautiful hills, valleys and lakes situated about thirty miles south of Rochester, N. Y., have been a source of real enjoyment ever since the purchase of our first automobile eighteen years ago. This section of the country held such a fascination for us that no matter in what direction we started when going out with the car, we eventually were heading south toward the village of Hemlock.

In the fall of 1925, while driving from Hemlock to Canadice lake, Mrs. Strecker said, "There's a 'For-Sale' sign on the place we just passed. You have been talking about buying a farm to spend your week-ends, why don't you buy that one?" I gave it one backward glance and replied, "It doesn't look good to me."

On more careful inspection on the way back, I noticed that the house was but a small, cheap affair, close to the road, with a poor lawn and no trees to give it a background. The barn was a dilapidated old thing, sagging at the foundations, roof out of shape, doors hanging on a single hinge, and was surrounded with unsightly hen houses, brooders, and other small sheds. The driveway was a deep mire of mud and manure.

But Nell insisted that the looks of the barn or the barnyard made no difference. We would not use it anyway. The house looked neat and clean and would do for the few times we would visit it during the summer.

After passing and glancing at the place on several more occasions, I finally stopped and asked the price. The owner, a dear old widow lady, stated the amount she had been asking but knowing something of the value of land in that section I considered the price rather high and made her a cash offer for a smaller sum. After several weeks dickering we settled the deal by splitting the difference. I paid her a deposit, took a receipt and started to leave, when the man who had been doing her chores asked me if I did not want him to show me around to see what the farm looked like. Not wishing to be rude I accepted his kind offer.

He led the way to the rear of the house and some of the other structures where, with pleasant surprise, I was compelled to stop and admire an inspiring scene of marvelous beauty, one that I have not tired of to this day. For there but a short distance away lay the foot of Hemlock Lake with its surrounding hills and valleys, dressed in their autumn colors of rich yellows, gold and red. I was beginning to feel pleased with my purchase. But I had more surprises in store. I had seen nothing yet.

We continued through the back lot down a little ravine which extended the length of the farm, then up to what he called the brush lot, which was filled with second-growth oak, maple and iron wood. After this we came to the open back field, where, in the valley about three hundred feet away, lay the lake that supplies the city of Rochester with its drinking water. Another magnifiecnt view.

Turning back again in the other direction we crossed the road to the fields on the other side. Here, walking down the lane, could be seen the Village of Hemlock. Below, to the left were the Fair Grounds, grandstand and other buildings.

Looking ahead, the lane seemed to lead down to a patch of woods where great tall Hemlock trees towered on the horizon. I asked the man, "Do any of those trees belong to the farm?"

"Most of them do," he answered. "All those to the fence line on the left. But the largest ones are on the other side of the creek. You have a triangle of about five acres on the other side which is just filled with them."

"Do you mean to say that there's a stream on the farm?" I asked with eager anticipation.

"Sure," He replied, "Canadice Outlet runs through the farm here. Follow this path down the bank and you'll see it in just a minute."

And what a sight confronted me. Thick wooded banks, steep rocky cliffs, a fast-running stream, tumbling over huge boulders and rocks; a glen with the banks in some places so steep and straight up from the water edge that you could not follow the stream without crossing to the other side.

I was speechless. This was to be all mine. I had again leaped first and looked afterward but this time it seemed to be a lucky leap. I would have to get rubber boots and explore the stream and the opposite banks and acres. Foot bridges would have to be laid across the stream.

We continued on, inspecting several little gullies which branched down to the creek. I had never realized that a farm of 76 acres could contain so much of interest. With my enthusiasm running wild we returned to the house.

Nell had been visiting with the old lady and had inspected the rooms, which met with her approval. It was a six room



THE COTTAGE AFTER ADDING A SIDE PORCH AND GRADING LAWN

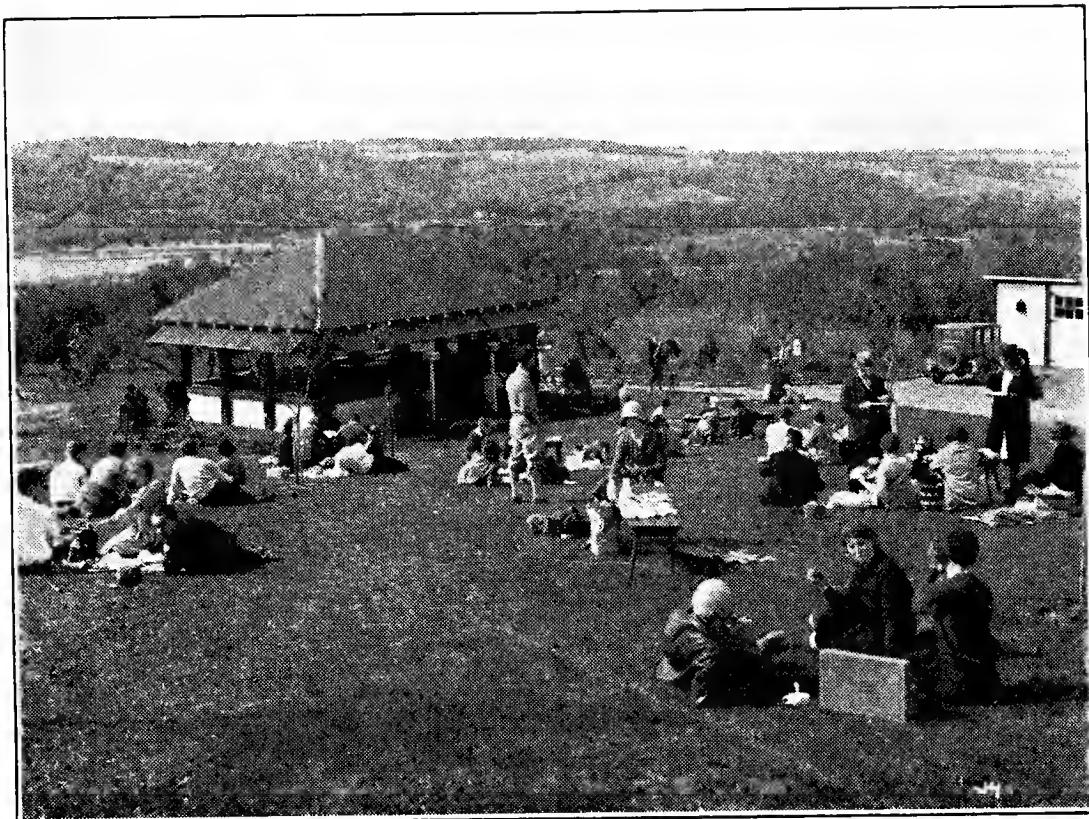
cottage, neat and cosy, in fairly good shape, for it had been remodelled about nine years previous. It had no fireplaces nor spacious rooms with beamed ceilings but it would do.

On October 25th the owner moved out and we began to move in by sending a truck-load of excess furniture from our city home supplemented by donations from members of Mrs. Strecker's family. Her brothers, sisters and in-laws had been our closest associates for years. This was to be a family hang-out. They pitched right in to help clean up and demolish some of the smaller buildings. Then we could obtain a good view from the side and rear windows of the house.

The next spring I obtained fourteen thousand Pine and Spruce tree seedlings from the State Forestry. We planted these in three rows along the roadside and lot lines. We pulled up the old fences which divided the fields and sawed up the posts for firewood. In the fall we set out seven thousand more evergreen seedlings in the back lots connecting with the woods.

During the winter I drew plans for a summer house or pavilion and for a three-car garage. Both were to be built from the lumber of the old barn, which contained some good hand-hewn solid oak timbers, hewn pine rafters and other good sticks of lumber. Early in spring two local men-of-all-work were hired to tear down the barn and put up the new buildings. The buildings completed, the farm began to take on a decidedly improved appearance. From some of the same lumber I built several tables and benches for the pavilion. But there was still much work to be done. The yard had to be graded; a new driveway laid out and paved. Some of the long timbers were hauled to the gully and laid across the creek. The women folk hesitated in crossing on these narrow logs. We widened them and fitted them up with rustic railings.

The next spring, the water rising much higher than I had figured on, the four bridges were washed a mile or more down stream. Two hired men helped me haul them back. We all were outfitted with rubber boots. It was a difficult task to tow them up against the swift current and the creek bed consisted of flat slippery stones. As we stopped to catch our breath for a moment one of the men reached into his rear pants pocket for



THE SUMMER PAVILION—*Showing the KODAK CAMERA CLUB of the EASTMAN KODAK CO. on one of its outings.*

his tobacco. In replacing the package I advised him to transfer the package to his shirt pocket. "You are liable to slip and sit on it in the water," I cautioned. "No danger of that," he replied. But a few minutes after, down he went in the ice-cold water. Before we had three logs back where we wanted them we all had taken a ducking. The fourth log was too difficult to tow upstream.

With the idea of stocking the stream I purchased five thousand brown trout fry and ninety rainbow trout about five inches long and placed them in the creek. This was five years ago. The water was quite shallow at our place and I expected the trout to work up near the head of the stream where the water was deeper and cooler. Each year since putting in these trout I have resolved to drive up about three miles and fish the stream back to see if I could find any of the trout. But always there has been some work to do that seemed more important.

If I took the time and space to tell you all the things we have done and tried to do it would fill a volume. We released about a dozen wild pheasants. We planted hundreds of wild flowers and ferns in the woods.

Up to the past year we have planted in all thirty-seven thousand evergreen trees in addition to several hundred ornamental evergreens from private nurseries. All the evergreen trees are doing fine. Those planted the first year have grown into nice trees from four to eight feet high.

In the summer of 1930, in order to do something to clean up the swampy ravine to the rear of the house, I built a combined elevated lily pool and rock garden which turned out so successfully that we showed it off to visitors with real pride and enjoyment.

But something now had to be done with the banks along the path leading to the rock garden. What better than to get a lot of rocks and make a rock garden from the house down to the pool? A stretch seven feet high and two hundred and fifty feet long. It was completed last year, and just to keep myself busy on Saturday afternoons, I have started another garden and pool which I expect to finish early this spring. I get a great kick out of creating and building, but other work such as mowing lawns or pulling weeds just bores me. I keep a man there for that sort of work and to do other chores.

Or rock gardens with its unusual plants have been a great source of pleasure and satisfaction. Visitors from Rochester and nearby sections come to look and admire.

The many requests for information as to where to get such plants and the inability of some people to go where they could be had induced me to publish THE AMATEUR GARDENER, with the hope that through its pages I could sell enough plants to pay for the printing necessary to do a mail-order business. For you see, while I would like nothing better than to stay at our farm and fuss with the place every day, my real business is producing Printing, and it occupies about all my time. But by combining the selling of plants with printing I hope that each will help the other to greater success. No plants are sold on the premises nor do we have all that are listed in this booklet in

our gardens. All orders received are shipped direct by the growers under my labels.

Visitors are always welcome. Mrs. Strecker and I try to be at the Hemlock farm every Saturday and Sunday from early spring to late fall, and on Wednesdays during the summer months unless I am too busy at the printing house which bears my name—something which has not happened in the past two years. When things change for the better, which I think they already have, I hope that the printing business will be so good that I will be compelled to give it my attention every day in the week. But all the time my heart will probably be at Hemlock.

We raise no farm produce or cattle on our farm and the only Hens-and-chickens there are *Sempervivums*.



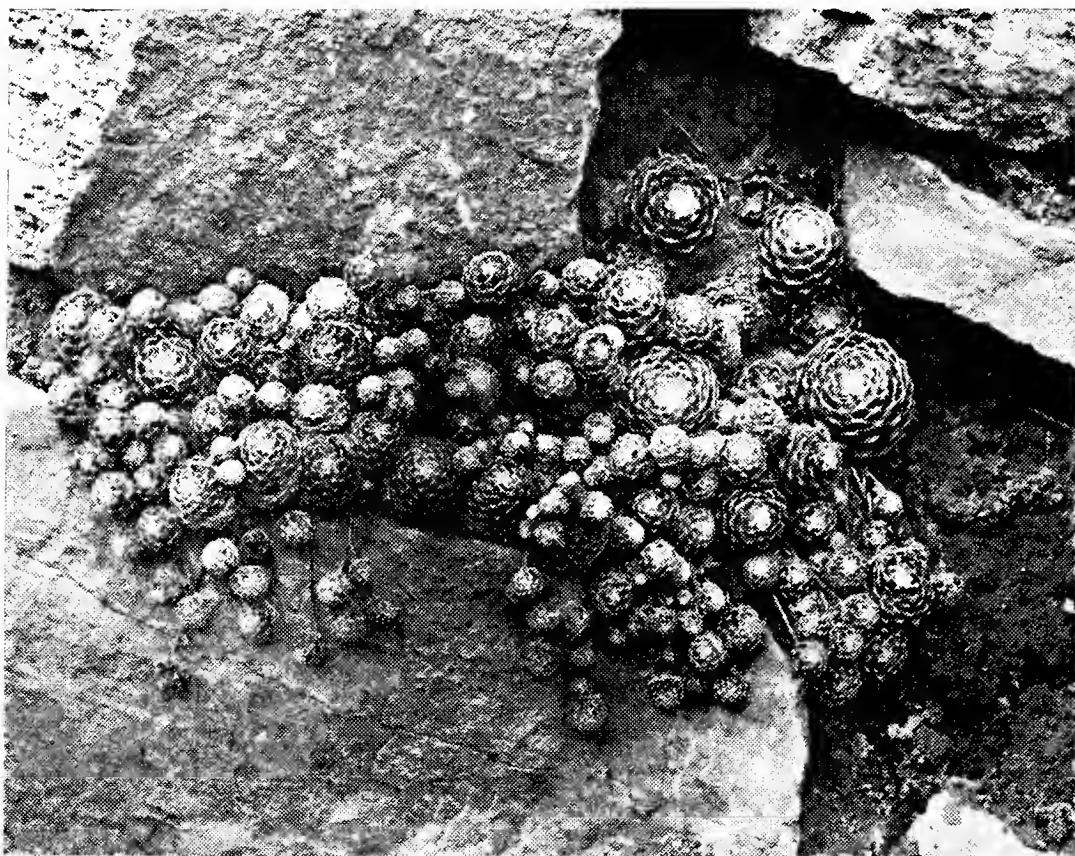
MORE ABOUT HEN-AND-CHICKENS

THAT most lovable of plant families—*Sempervivums*—can now boast of a greater number of ardent admirers and collectors than ever before. Thanks to Fleeta Brownell Woodroffe's "In Praise of Hen-and-Chickens," which was reprinted from *Better Homes and Gardens* in the last issue of THE AMATEUR GARDENER.

The many orders received for these delightfully sociable succulents during the summer months, and right up to and through November, made it somewhat difficult to secure enough of the newer varieties to fill orders promptly.

For the benefit of those who did not read the article we again quote that part which so briefly, yet concisely describes some of the varieties:

Our first acquisitions were settled into a small section of our rocky bank which soon became known as The *Sempervivum* Stair because of the way they decorated the ledges along with tufts of *Dianthus neglectus* and drapings of white thyme. As we collected others a suitable home among irregularly worn pieces of limestone was built for them. The deep and rich porous soil they delight in formed the sunny mound, and the whole was soon dubbed *Sempervivum* Hill. Here they have filled all the crevices to overflowing and are now looking for new worlds to conquer



SPIDERWEB HOUSELEEK (*Sempervivum arachnoideum*)

There is no *Sempervivum* but what has its own special, lovable traits. It may be the spiral pattern of its leaves—they vary curiously. It may be the unique flush of color in spring which spreads delightfully from the heart. Some have amusing manners within their immediate family circle—huddling closely or straying widely, the chicks on the ends of bright red tethers. Some run up enormous leaves on the shady side of the rosette in the early year, which give the plants a whimsical likeness to very curious rabbit's ears. *Pyrenaicum* has the charm of pastel coloring; *calcareum* dresses in lettuce-green with fetching chocolate-brown appliqués near the leaftips.

Visualize for the moment the great ruby-tinged rosette of La Harpei, often 6 or 7 inches across, basking comfortably high on a ledge and holding every crisp and satiny incurved leaf like a carved jade rose petal; *laggeri* with its quaint webby balls, and *globiferum* with a whole niche full of small chicks climbing up on their amiable parent's back or running off gayly down the slope. Think of Mr. Lown's ruddy-cheeked Seedling No. 60, with its leaf edges so amusingly like a kitten's furry ears; of the historic *tectorum*'s neat brown points, of *triste*'s shadowy bars, of *rubicundum*, all purple and gray velvet; *rubicundum hybridum*, so startlingly like a Christmas decoration, each leaf rosily red with the most amazingly trim green borders. . . .

These are but a few *Sempervivums*. Is it any wonder that they have been loved ever since Eve saw the first little floral hen with her circle of chicks?

NOTABLE ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

WERE I able to describe and picture the many notable and rare plants listed with the same delightfully interesting appeal as does the author of the article on *Sempervivums*, I feel sure that a great number of my readers would express their appreciation for bringing them to their attention and that the sale of plants would increase a thousandfold. Photographs and brief descriptions can not do a plant justice. Even the plant itself often fails to make the necessary appeal. Some definite feature, story, or characteristic trait of the plant must be emphasized to make it desirable.

In the first paragraph of the preceding quotation "tufts of *Dianthus neglectus* and drapings of white thyme" are mentioned by the author, which proved that she knew and possessed other worth-while plants in addition to her beloved Hen-and-Chickens. Yet, in glancing through the many orders received for *Sempervivums* and other plants, I was surprised at the few who noticed the reference by ordering these two beautiful and choice varieties. The mere mention of them aroused no interest, as I thought it would; nor did my descriptions make any direct appeal. I am still at a loss as how to describe them so you will want them, but the following incidents may be of interest, whether or not they serve their purpose as a description of plants:



A GOOD PICKER

OVER a year ago while constructing my rock garden, a friend—I'll call her Mrs. Lindsley for that's her name—came over to see how my work was progressing. Mrs. Lindsley had also started a rock garden at her country home about four miles from our place. In looking around to see what I had already planted she discovered a little plant with tiny, glossy-green foliage and numerous small white blossoms nicely matted over a rock and on to the walk where it was being stepped upon.

"Oh, look here," she exclaimed, what is this plant? Isn't it beautiful." I was unable to recall the name, for it was at the time that I was getting plants so fast that I was unable to keep a record of their titles.

"Well," she replied, "if you can't tell me what it is, so I can get one, you'll simply have to give me a small piece of it. You're beginning to walk all over it anyway. It's the daintiest thing I have ever noticed."

A few weeks later when Nell and I were paying her garden a return visit, she hailed us:

"Say, you remember that little piece of plant you gave me, just come over here and see how wonderfully it's growing. Isn't it just darling. I wish I knew its name."

"It is called *Thymus serpyllum album* or White Thyme," I informed her, "A few days after you called my attention to it I purchased another."

Just at this point of the conversation I noticed some tufts of deep-green grass-like foliage about three inches high covered with good-sized blossoms of cherry-rose with yellow reverse, and I asked what it was.

"That's my *Dianthus neglectus*," she answered, "Isn't it gorgeous? I fell in love with it at first sight and bought three."

The following spring when I saw both these plants mentioned in *Better Homes and Gardens* I called Nell's attention to it and remarked, "Mrs. Lindsley certainly knows how to pick the good ones."

The more we visited back and forth the more I found this to be true. For instance: One day while over to her place, she called, "Come here, quick. What do you think of this? Isn't it a little wonder? Isn't the shade of those blue blossoms just divine?"

We answered in the affirmative and asked what it was.

"I really could not tell you," she replied, "I was just coming away from your grower's with a lot of other things and I spied this and made him dig it up without waiting to have it labeled. I remember that it had a long latin name. I wish you would find out what it is. You'll see it growing near the apple tree at the end of the packing house."

The name of the plant proved to be *Lithospermum prostratum* Heavenly Blue. Several months later *The Rural New-Yorker*, under the heading of "The One Best Rock Garden Plant," *Lithospermum prostratum* was given first choice. Perhaps you'll like to read part of the article as given by C. W. Wood in *The Rural New-Yorker*. Here it is:

THE ONE BEST ROCK GARDEN PLANT

It is a rather big undertaking to try to choose the one best rock garden plant. It was ever thus, though, and fools rush in where angels fear to tread. So, before the small spark of courage leaves me, let it be recorded that *Lithospermum prostratum*, Heavenly Blue, is the choice of this gardener.

To be the first choice among thousands, a plant must possess a number of really fine features. It must, first of all, be easy to handle under garden conditions, a trait which has not been given to many an otherwise worthy plant. Such a plant must show us beauty of form, including foliage as well as flower, and that over a very long period. With such a high standard set for the plant which is to be awarded first choice, let us examine the candidate—the Heavenly Blue gromwell.

It is an evergreen shrub, seldom more than four or five inches high, densely clothed in deep green. If it never blossomed, the growth of the plant coupled with its pleasing mound of foliage, which it displays throughout the year would be reason enough to include it among the best of rock garden plants. Yet when a generous patch of clear blue May sky gets caught in Heavenly Blue's branches and lingers on through most of the Summer, and one's affections deepen with the length of its visit, then, one is ready to accord it first place among rockery plants.

And seldom is a beauty so dependable. Given the protection of a rock against the scorching sun of Summer and some acidity in its diet, the plant should be a permanent fixture in practically every American garden.



One day Mrs. Lindsley noticed a pretty trailing plant in my garden. Light grayish-green foliage with a wealth of tiny deep lavender-blue blossoms on six inch spikes. She stopped for closer inspection.

"Now, that's what I call beautiful," she exclaimed, "What is it?"

There was a little stake next to the plant with the number 296, and having a copy of *THE AMATEUR GARDENER* in my pocket I looked it up and found it to be *Nepeta mussini*.

A few days later when over at her place, she said, "You

remember that plant I admired in your garden the other day? That *Nepeta*? Well, just look at this thing that some one sold me and called it by the same name. I wish you would bring me one like yours when you come up again."

That night I looked up *Nepeta* in *The Book of Perennials* and here's what I found:

"There are two forms of *Nepeta mussini*, one with larger leaves than the other, the smaller leaved sort being preferable . . . If you are charmed with it you have the true form; if you hate it, you have the false." Evidently, from Mrs. Lindsley's experience, my grower has the right one.

Another time, while inspecting my *Saxifraga cordifolia*, she remarked:

"That's really beautiful. My plant does not have near as pretty blossoms; nor grow in such nice round bunches."

"You probably haven't the same variety," I said, "I admire this for its foliage regardless of its blossoms. Those large evergreen leaves, growing so close to the ground, look well all year 'round."

There are many instances of a like nature, as when she purchased her first *Viola pedata bicolor*; the fun we all had in making a dealer sell us a plant of *Phlox amoena* which he wanted to keep for propagating; how pleased she was with *Draba olympica*; *Incarvillea grandiflora*; *Lotus corniculata*, and so on down through almost the entire list. Just before Mrs. Lindsley left for the winter months she informed me that she had been to my grower's and ordered a list of plants a yard long for spring delivery.

Mrs. Lindsley travels a great deal and during the past few years has had experience in purchasing plants from other sources. Yet, in speaking of the plants in my list she has remarked to a third party: "The grower who supplies Mr. Strecker has without question the finest and largest assortment of rock garden plants and perennials in America. I know, for I have dealt with the best of them."

Yes, Mrs. Lindsley is a good picker. In a few seasons she has learned to spot a worth-while plant at first glance anywhere—in the field, in the garden or along the roadside.



HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS

UNLIKE the "Good Picker," there are many who come to visit our gardens with AMATEUR GARDENER and pencil in hand ready to make selections by checking the plants which appeal to them. Sometimes when busy I just get them started at the beginning of the rock-gardened banks and tell them to continue on, making themselves at home. They start in admiring both rocks and flowers, but after walking along about five hundred feet of rock garden they often return without having marked down one single variety. I do not know the reason for this. Perhaps the great number of plants dazes or discourages them. A few, after examining my rocks and the manner in which they are laid to form pockets, say that they will wait to make their garden over again before making selections.

When I have the time to accompany them on the trip it's a different matter. I do not try to sell them on any of the plants, but just trail along as one of the party, watching them admire and hearing them comment upon the different varieties. When

we get near the end, generally at the steps to the lily pool, and I find that they have not come to any decision, I casually begin to call their attention to the beauty of certain varieties.

Right alongside the bottom step to the pool Woolly Thyme (*Thymus lanuginosus*) gracefully adorns a dark brown piece of granite rock. I have but to reach down and lift up its tender foliage with the palm of my outstretched hand and say:

"Isn't this nice? To me it looks just like fairy lace spun with threads of fine silver." They agree with me and become enraptured with it. They ask the name or number and jot it down. They seem pleased to have found something they want.

I then go a step further and call their attention to another thyme planted down between two fair-sized rocks. "This is *Thymus serpyllum*," I say, "Notice how it is spreading upward over those two stones. I admire those little spikes of bluish-lavender blossoms, don't you. The foliage is quite fragrant. Here, just smell of this spray." With a thankful smile they check it on the list.

"The next one in the catalogue is *Thymus serpyllum coccineum*. I'll show you that when we get to the top of the path. It's the same sort of plant but the blossoms are brilliant scarlet. In June and July both are completely covered with flowers, but these have blossomed here all summer." They check that also without waiting to see it. A little farther on I stop and say, "While you are checking off the Thymes you don't want to overlook this one, Lemon Thyme (*Thymus citriodoeus*). Its yellowish-green foliage makes a nice contrast to the lilac blossoms. It has a delightful lemon-like odor—hence the name *citriodoeus*. The plant also as you can see, likes to mat itself over the rocks.

"Yes, I'd check that one every time. In fact, every t-h-y-m-e.

"The Veronicas, which follow the Thymes in the booklet are also good rock garden plants. Especially *Veronica incana*, with its silvery-gray foliage with spikes of clear-blue blossoms. That taller variety over there, *Veronica amythystina* or Royal Blue Speedwell, makes a very showy plant. It seldom grows over 12 inches high and makes a good background in certain spots in the rockery or in the foreground of a perennial

border. The rich gentian-blue flower spikes make wonderful bouquets. When the flowers begin to fade we cut them back and the plants bloom again and again through the fall months. We find it pays to cut back all flowers as fast as they begin to fade. You'll make no mistake in checking all the varieties of Veronicas."

By this time they are warming up. Each member of the party is admiring and suggesting plants on their own behalf. It's time to leave them to themselves. I politely excuse myself and go to meet other visitors who are coming down the path.

By listening to their conversation, I see that these newcomers know their flowers and plants, for they start admiring right at the beginning.

"Look at those Coral Bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*). Did you ever see so many blossoms? and such tall stems? The foliage looks better than ours, too."

"Oh, I wonder what this is. It looks like a Sedum. The steel-blue foliage is so dainty and beautiful. It is worth having even if it never blossomed. Number 176. Let's see. Here it is listed in the catalog; *Aethionema persicum* or Persian Candytuft. I'll just mark that one.

"Don't those Sedums and Semper vivums look wonderful the way they are growing over those rocks and in the crevices? There's *Sedum obtusatum*. I think that is one of the most satisfactory Sedums. It does not spread all over and the little bronze-green resetted foliage is so compact and beautiful.

"Oh, there's *Tunica saxifraga*. I have always loved that dainty little plant. It blossoms all summer.

"And there's *Campanula rotundiflora*, and *Campanula carpatica*, both the blue and the white. I just adore all the Campanulas."

"Do you know this plant here," I ask. "It is called Aster Mauve Cushion. When I planted it a year ago I wondered why 'Cushion?' But in fall I found the reason: The tiny plant had spread so as to nearly fill the pocket, with foliage about 5 inches high, covered with mauve-pink blooms about an inch in diameter, growing so tightly together that it looked just like a hand-embroidered sofa cushion. And the nice part

of it was that the blossoms lasted up to freezing weather."

We continue on down the path while they admire *Geranium sanguineum* for its attractive foliage and bright-crimson flowers; *Globularia trichosantha*, with its beautiful rounded lavender-blue flower heads and evergreen foliage; *Gypsophila repens*, with its cloud of small white flowers trailing beautifully over the rocks; *Mazus reptans*, another attractive creeping plant with dainty lilac flowers with white lip like flattened Snapdragons; *Iris tectorum*, that quaint Oriental variety with delicately crested blue flowers, not a foot high; and other plants along the way until we come to *Crucianella stylosa* where it stylishly drapes over some large boulders. We comment upon the pretty fragrant, bright rosy-purple ball-shaped flowers, and upon the faint skunk-like odor of its foliage when brushed against. They admire the way *Arabis*, both single and double grow in the crevices and adorn the boulders, right along side of large patches of Snow-in-Summer (*Cerastium tomentosum*). At the rock garden surrounding the lily pool they remark upon the large striking yellow blossoms of *Oenothera missouriensis* with its bronzy-green foliage. They admire the various shades of *Helianthums*, the showiest of rock garden plants; also the two beautiful *Geums*—Mrs. Bradshaw and Lady Strathedon. Next comes *Trollius europaeus*, with its beautiful green foliage and deep-yellow globe-shaped blossoms. Thus it continues until they say it is time to break away. They are checking too many on the list.



SEDUMS AND SEMPERVIVUMS

ON other occasions my visitors seem uninterested until we come to the many pockets of Sedums and Sempervivums.

"I'd love to have a collection of all the Hen-and-Chickens and Sedums but I have only room for a few of each. I like them all so well, I hardly know what to choose."

"With the Hen-and-Chickens," I reply, "there are so many of them nearly the same, why not take about five decidedly different kinds? If you haven't the old-fashioned *tectorum*, you

ought to start on that. It grows very fast and the young chicks can be used to fill in between stones and other places. Just see those two over there growing between those rocks. See how compactly they are growing. The tips are so colored with brown that they look like a different variety than this batch here with the little chicks popping out all around the mother hen. Then take one of these spider-web varieties, *arachnoideum* or *laggeri*; now a medium sized one, *fimbriatum* or *doellianum*, you'll like them for their quaint profuse blooms; then you'll want one of the bantam varieties, *arenarium* or *fauconette*, they spread quite rapidly. That's four kinds, now take *rubicundum* for a good purplish-red variety, and you'll have a nice assortment at a small cost. But, wait! I forgot *globiferum*, you'll need that also. The little chicks are not produced on runners like all the others, but come out all over the mother hen, just as if little chicks were coming out between the feathers of a real chicken.

"All the Sedums we have are very good and they are so useful for filling in between stone and crevices, I advise you to select whatever appeals to you now. You will soon find room for more and want them all.

"No, that's not Boxwood. Boxwood grows more compactly. There is one over there. This is *Cotoneaster* or Rock Spray. It is prized for its splendid flowers and red and black fruit."



BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

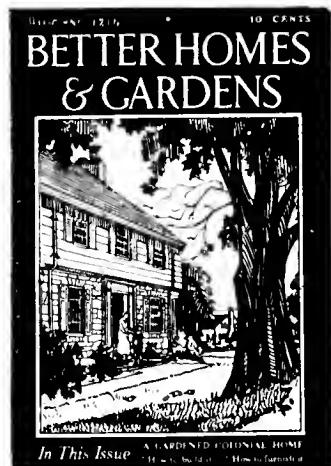
SPEAKING of Cotoneaster, I pronounced it Cot-ton-east-er until Mt. Hottes of *Better Homes and Gardens* kindly sent me a copy of *The Home Gardener's Pronouncing Dictionary*, which gives the pronunciation as koh-toh-nee-as'-ter. My pronunciation of some of the names of plants was simply awful until I received his little book. For instance: The wooded banks of our glen are literally covered with Fringed *Polygala* in spring. I used to point it out to visitors and call it Pol-lee'-gal-la. Imagine my feelings when I found that it was pronounced Po-lig'-a-la.

"Did you say that you would like one of the books? Well, that's easy. I am taking orders for them. The price is fifty cents. Everyone interested in plants of any kind—house, annual or perennial will find it very useful. It not only gives the pronunciation of them all but gives both their latin and common names, with a lot of other information. The fact that this little book has been selling at the rate of a thousand copies a month proves that it is filling a long-felt want.

"There is another book by Mr. Hottes that I have found very interesting, and that's *The Book of Perennials*, which sells for a dollar and a half. It is a regular storehouse of information on perennial plants—their culture, propagation and use. Mt. Hottes writes in such a delightful manner that one easily grasps the essential features of each perrenial discussed without any effort or study."

"Mr. Hottes' latest is *The Book of Trees*. It's the last word on this interesting subject. What man, or boy who likes outdoor life that does not wish he knew more about trees; that he could call them by name and tell a little story connected with many of them; that he could tell one pine tree from another. It fully describes all the *conifer* or evergreen trees, and the many species of *deciduous* trees. It would make a wonderful gift for the sportsman, the boy or girl scout, it is fascinating and instructive. It has over 200 illustrations.

"Who is Mr. Hottes? Why, I thought you knew of him. Prof. A. C. Hottes is associate editor of *Better Homes and Gardens* magazine. Don't you read his article "Along the Garden Path" each month. What? You do not take *Better Homes and Gardens*? Why, I was under the impression that everyone interested in gardens subscribed to it. It has a circulation of over 1,400,000 copies a month, and it stands for just what its name implies: *Better Homes and Gardens*. It is a wonderful magazine, and so inexpensive. Only sixty cents a year; or two years for a dollar.



"Another magazine that is liked by a great many is *The Flower Grower*. It is devoted entirely to the growing of flowers and plants and prints many interesting experiences of enthusiastic subscribers. The subscription price is two dollars a year. It also is published monthly.

"The two magazines will keep you posted on all the latest developments in gardening. Yes, I take subscriptions for both.

"You say you want me to enter your order for the three books and both magazines? Good, that's fine.



THE HOME GARDENER'S PRONOUNCING

DICTIONARY	\$.50
THE BOOK OF PERENNIALS	1.50
THE BOOK OF TREES.....	3.00
BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS, 2 years ...	1.00
THE FLOWER GROWER, 1 year	2.00
<hr/>	
In all	\$8.00



COLLECTING AS A HOBBY

You know I get a great kick out of books. I am a collector of rare editions in a small way. Several years ago I started to make a collection of the various editions of *The Life of Mary Jemison*. The first edition was published in 1824 and the last in 1932, with about twenty-five editions in between. I succeeded in getting all the editions but five.

"Haven't you ever heard of Mary Jemison, called 'The White Woman of the Genesee'?"

"Mary Jemison was captured by the Indians when a little girl and lived with them all her life. Her story is perhaps one of the most famous of all Indian captivities. She was the first white woman to see the Ohio river. Much of the early history of western New York, when Buffalo was considered the far west, is based upon the events depicted in Mrs. Jemison's interesting narrative. The book as a whole is very enlightening as to conditions in this country about a hundred and fifty years ago.

"The rarest editions of the book were issued in pamphlet

A NARRATIVE
OF THE LIFE OF
MRS. MARY JEMISON,
Who was taken by the Indians, in the year 1755,
when only about twelve years of age, and
has continued to reside amongst
them to the present time.

CONTAINING

An ACCOUNT of the Murder of her Father and his Family; her sufferings; her marriage to two Indians; her troubles with her Children; barbarities of the Indians in the French and Revolutionary Wars; the life of her last Husband, &c.; and many Historical Facts never before published.

Carefully taken from her own words, Nov. 29th, 1823.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

An APPENDIX, containing an account of the tragedy at the Devil's Hole, in 1763, and of Sullivan's Expedition; the Traditions, Manners, Customs, &c. of the Indians, as believed and practised at the present day, and since Mrs. Jemison's captivity; together with some Anecdotes, and other entertaining matter



BY JAMES E. SEAVER.



CANANDAIGUA:

PRINTED BY J. D. BEMIS AND CO., 1824.
REPUBLISHED BY RANDOM HOUSE, AT NEW YORK,

M C M X X I X.

Fac-simile title page of the RANDOM HOUSE reprint

form around 1840. The last edition, published in 1932 by The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society is a splendid book of about 400 pages, profusely illustrated. Besides giving Mrs. Jemison's story in its original form, it is supplemented with many additions and notations by later writers. I am proud of this new edition. And why shouldn't I be, for my name is mentioned in the preface as one who discovered four new editions of the work. The book sells for two dollars. Yes, I can get a copy for you but you will have to add 15 cents for postage.

"There is another edition of the work which may still be had. It was printed for Random House in 1929. It is a reprint skillfully fashioned to resemble the rare first edition, with all the atmosphere of the original. The printing was limited to 950 copies at six dollars each. I purchased a dozen to use for trading purposes. There are several left for those who want one at the price.

"Besides making a collection of the various editions of *The Life of Mary Jemison*, I also collect what are called "Rochester Imprints," prior to 1860. That is, all books and pamphlets published or printed in Rochester, N. Y., before that date."

I wrote an article for *The Colophon* telling of 'My First Year as a Jemisonian,' which made quite a hit. Here's what *The Month at Goodspeed's* said about it:

A Narrative of the Life of Mrs. Mary Jemison . . . By James E. Seaver, Canandaigua, 1824.

In the seventh part of that handsome quarterly for book collectors, *The Colophon*, [229 West 43 St., New York], there is a tale of adventure by Frederick Strecker of Rochester, N. Y.—*My First Year as a Jemisonian*. The tale tells how Mr. Strecker, quite by chance, became interested in Mary Jemison and how he set about tracking down the twenty-three editions of Seaver's narrative. He advertised in newspapers and magazines, he toured the countryside in his automobile, he exercised all the reputed ingenuity of the Yankee trader—tempting, bribing, belittling. Once, in the ardor of the chase, he even committed—well, not a crime—rather, a misdemeanor. At the end of a year he had snared all the known Mary Jemisons but five. We doubt if he has given up the hunt, even in these days when things fall down before they go boom.

It is a fine thing about collecting, if the field is chosen wisely and with an

eye for its sporting features; one nears the goal sufficiently to anticipate the pleasure that one supposes will come from achievement, yet, like the arrow of the Greek philosophers, the collector who has chosen a worthy subject never quite reaches his goal. Thus he escapes that negative blessing, satiety.

It's great fun, this collecting game. Everyone should adopt a hobby of making a collection of something—whether it be old bottles, jugs, coins, postage stamps, rare books, or certain varieties of flowering plants. To me plants and books are the most interesting. Plants, however, getting first place, because it's the most healthful pursuit and brings you in contact with more enthusiastic collectors than does any other hobby.



PLANT DESCRIPTIONS

THE descriptions of plants offered in the following pages are not just a repetition of those given in the last issue of *THE AMATEUR GARDENER*. By closer acquaintance with the plants themselves, I have been able to give a truer description of some of the varieties, and have tried to improve upon others. The fact is that I cannot, as I said before, find adequate words to describe those that I like best.

In attempting to feature some of the varieties in the preceding chapters, I hope you do not form the impression that the plants mentioned are the only ones worth while. There are really no poor plants in the entire list. All are good. Each has its own characteristics, needing but the right location and treatment to develop its full beauty and charm.

In the words of some of the paragraphs quoted: If you have a plant in your garden that does not appeal to you, that has not formed an acquaintance which has not ripened into a closer friendship later, look around and find where you can show it off to better advantage. A new location in the garden, new plant neighbors, a new back-ground—or in other words—give it a chance to make up and be friends.

The most intriguing part of rock gardening is that the collector never quite reaches his goal. There remains always the pleasant anticipation of sometime obtaining the ideal combination of plants and arrangement.



OUR WAY OF LABELING

EVERY plant in the following list bears a number. A five-inch, pointed wooden stake with the corresponding number printed thereon will be sent with each variety ordered. These printed numbers will not wash off or wear away. By inserting these stakes in the ground next to the plants, you have only to refer to an issue of THE AMATEUR GARDENER to find the correct name, time of bloom, height of plant and cultural directions.



THE IMPORTANCE OF WELL-DRAINED SOIL

FULL SUN; *well-drained*, fairly light soil is recommended for the successful growth of all plants unless otherwise specified and emphasis must be placed on *well-drained*.

. Rock gardens built upon mounds, banks or slopes will naturally be well-drained, but spaces at the base or edgings are sometimes just the opposite, receiving the seepage of the garden without provision for drainage. This can be overcome by digging a trench at the base of garden to a depth of about 15 inches and inserting about six inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. The same should be done to perennial borders, but the trench should be dug deeper, say 24 inches or so.

When our rock garden was first built, in order to temporarily fill some of the upper pockets we dug up some stocks of Coreopsis and Gaillardia from the old garden near the side of the house. I divided them and planted them in the rock

garden. Now, here's the point I wish to bring out: We have had these plants for years. They would bloom in their season each year for a few weeks or so and that's all there was to them. We never gave them any particular attention. Nell would cut a bouquet once or so and that was all. So, as I said, I planted them in the rock garden, in practically the same soil, or probably worse, with the intention of pulling them out when they were through blooming and replacing them with real rock garden plants later in the season. But, you probably won't believe it, they never did get through blooming. When they started they kept right on until the foliage was laid low by a sleet storm in late November. The plants were literally covered with blossoms at all times. Nell said she never saw anything like it, and the blossoms were larger and more beautiful than she had ever noticed before. The only encouragement we gave them was to cut off a bouquet now and then and to cut off the spent blossoms to keep the plants looking neat. This is what well-drained soil did for them, and what it will do for all flowers excepting bog plants. Whether it be annuals, Sweet Peas, Rose Bushes, Perennials, or small shrubbery, well-drained soil is essential to their successful growth. If you come to Hemlock this summer, however, do not expect to see the Coreopsis and Gaillardia growing in the rock garden. The plants grew so vigorously it was necessary to dig them up but Nell certainly did hate to see me do it.



AN UNUSUAL LIST OF HARDY FIELD-GROWN PLANTS FOR THE ROCKERY, EDGINGS AND PERENNIAL BORDERS

52 **Acaena inermis** (Tufted Bur). 4 in. May. Red spines. Shade. Very attractive and unusual creeping plant with pinnate bronze foliage. Flowers inconspicuous. 35c each; 3 for 90c

53 **Achillea argentea** (Silver Yarrow). 3 in. June-July. White. Dry soil. Sun. A handsome little plant with finely divided silvery foliage. 35c each; 3 for 90c

175 **Achillea tomentosa** (Woolly Yarrow). 3 in. June-July. Bright yellow. Sun. Very attractive, finely-cut woolly-leaved foliage. 25c each; 3 for 60c

174 **Adenophora potanini** (Bush Ladybell). 18 in. July-Aug. Light blue. Rich soil; sun. A rare alpine perennial resembling campanula but more shrubby in habit. 35c each; 3 for 90c

178 **Adonis vernalis** (Spring Adonis). 8 in. April-May. Rich yellow. Dry peaty soil in full sun. Plant in fall. Also called Pheasant's Eye and Flower of the Gods. The cup-shaped flowers resemble buttercups. Best for fall planting. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

177 **Aethionema grandiflorum** (Persian Stonecress). 12 in. June-July. Rosy-pink. Dry lime-stone soil; sun. Handsome shrubby plants resembling Iberis. 35c each; 3 for 90c

176 **Aethionema persicum** (Persian Candytuft). 4 in. June-July. Rosy-pink. A small, handsome shrubby variety with fine grayish-green foliage. Very attractive. 35c each; 3 for 90c

44 **Ajuga genevensis** (Geneva Bugle). 6 in. May-June. Blue. Shade. Fast-growing plant for growing in shade; for carpeting edges, borders or slopes. Will grow under trees. 25c each; 3 for 60c

45 **Ajuga reptans** (Carpet Bugle). 3 in. May-June. Purple. Sun or shade. A low, fast-growing creeper for the rockery. Broad, attractive glossy green foliage turning to purple. 20c each; 3 for 50c

46 **Ajuga reptans variegata** (Variegated Bugle). 1 in. June. Blue. Sun or shade. One of the showiest rock garden plants. Yellowish to golden green leaves with white edges. 25c each; 3 for 60c

251 **Alyssum argenteum** (Silver Alyssum). 12 in. June-Aug. Yellow. Sun. Dense shrubby growth. Underside of leaves silvery-gray. Flowers in clusters nearly all summer. 25c each; 3 for 60c

252 **Alyssum saxatile compactum** (Goldentuft). 8 in. May-June. Yellow. Sun. A very showy plant with sheets of bloom. Broad masses of grayish-green foliage which have a tendency to sprawl over pockets in rockery. Often called Basket of Gold, Rock Madwort and Gold Dust. 25c each; 3 for 60c

253 **Alyssum serpyllifolium**. 4 in. May-Aug. Yellow. Sun. A more dwarf variety with rough, hoary foliage. Charming for the rockery. 25c each; 3 for 60c

254 **Alyssum spinosum roseum** (Rose Alyssum). 6 in. May-June. Pale rose. Sun. A neat small-leaved plant remaining longer in bloom than the others. Handsome silver-gray foliage. Rare. 35c each; 3 for 90c

255 **Anchusa myosotidiflora** (Siberian Bugloss). 12 in. June-July. Deep blue. Tolerates shade. A distinct dwarf variety for the rock garden. The clusters of charming flowers resemble forget-me-nots. Effective for sunny or shady places. 30c each; 3 for 75c

222 **Androsace lanuginosa leichtlini** (Rock Jasmine). 4 in. May-July. Rose; yellow eyes. Well-drained gritty soil. Like a little lime. Sheltered, sunny places. A very attractive plant with rosettes of silky gray foliage. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

256 **Androsace primuloides**. 3 in. May-July. Rosy-lilac. Fascinating small rock garden plant, related to Primrose, with small rosettes of silvery foliage at the ends of wiry runners. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

257 **Androsace sarmentosa**. 3 in. June-July. Rose. Small silky rosettes at the end of short runners, resembling Hen-and-Chickens. One of the easiest and best to grow. The foliage of all Androsace should be kept as dry as possible yet the roots like moisture that can easily drain away. 60c each; 3 for \$1.50

221 **Anemone hupehensis** (Early Dwarf Anemone). 12 in. Aug.-Nov. Rose. Sun or light shade. Needs protection where winters are severe. A Chinese variety producing an abundance of flowers in autumn, 1½ inches across. 30c each; 3 for 75c

258 **Anemone pulsatilla** (European Pasqueflower). 9 in. April. Blue-purple. Sun; likes lime. An interesting and unusual plant for the rockery or well-drained border. The downy buds open into large flowers very early in spring. Best planted in fall. 30c each; 3 for 75c

259 **Anemone sylvestris** (Snowdrop Anemone). 8 in. May-June. White. Moist shade. Free-blooming large white blossoms on nodding stems. Fragrant cut flower. Best planted in fall. 25c each; 3 for 60c

327 **Antennaria dioica** (Pussytoes). 1 in. May-June. White to pink. Dry soil, full sun. A native little plant of creeping habit. Hoary whitish foliage. The small heads of daisy-like flowers are everlasting. 25c each; 3 for 60c

375 **Aquilegia canadensis** (American Columbine). 18 in. April. Red and yellow. Part shade. This native is one of the brightest and well adapted to the rockery or stony bank. 25c each; 3 for 60c

376 **Aquilegia caerulea** (Colorado Columbine). 18 in. April-May. Blue and white. Light shade. Graceful. Good color; long spurred. 25c each; 3 for 60c

377 **Aquilegia vulgaris alba** (European White Columbine). 18 in. April-May. White. Part shade. Especially attractive foliage of compact growth and pure white flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

184 **Arabis albida flore-pleno** (Double Wallcress). 4 in. April. White. Attractive green foliage covered with a carpet of white double flowers. Best bloomer. 35c each; 3 for 90c

183 **Arabis alpina** (Alpine Rockcress). 4 in. April-May. Sun. A splendid rock garden or wall plant; should be planted where it will droop over rocks. In borders it should be used to cover bare spots. Flowers sweet-scented and valuable for cutting. 25c each; 3 for 60c

185 **Arabis alpina rosea** (Pink Alpine Rockcress). 4 in. April-May. Pale pink flowers, similar in habit to above. Each variety of *Arabis* is a neat plant wherever grown. 35c each; 3 for 90c

186 **Arabis procurens**. 3 in. April-May. White. Sun or light shade in sheltered position. A creeping variety with glossy evergreen leaves, forming a dense carpet. 35c each; 3 for 90c

1 **Arenaria balearica** (Sandwort). ½ inch. May. White. Part shade. Forms a dense mat of emerald green foliage, with white star-like flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

2 **Arenaria grandiflora** (Showy Sandwort). 2 in. June-August. White. Sun or part shade. One of the best of all dwarf rock plants. Fine green foliage literally covered with tiny flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

50 **Arenaria montana** (Mountain Sandwort). 1 in. May-June. White. Sun or part shade. Close tufts of deep green foliage covered with silvery small white flowers, resembling tiny upturned morning-glories. Excellent for planting between crevices of rocks and between flagstones. 25c each; 3 for 60c

48 **Armeria laecheana** (Thrift or Sea-pink). 3 in. May-July and again in autumn. Red. Sun or part shade. Need protection where winters are severe. Tufts of evergreen grass-like foliage. Very satisfactory for border or rockery. 25c each; 3 for 60c

49 **Armeria maritima**. 3 in. May-June. Pale pink. Similar to above but with pale pink blossoms. 25c each; 3 for 60c

262 **Arnica montana** (Mountain Tobacco). 12 in. July. Yellow. Part shade. Rich leaf-mold soil; dislike lime. The best variety for rockery or border. Attractive foliage with clusters of daisy-like flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

379 **Artemisia abortanum** (Southernwood). 15 in. Aug. Yellow. Sun. A dwarf variety with silvery-gray, lace-like aromatic foliage. Common in old gardens. Flowers not attractive. Often called "Old Man." 25c each; 3 for 60c

380 **Artemisia Silver King** (Ghost Flower). 24-36 in. Sun. Very attractive silver-white plant with mist-like foliage. The color effect of bright frosted silver makes it very useful as a contrast plant for setting off bouquets and floral pieces. Useful as a background or set out among evergreens. Sprays may be cut and dried for winter bouquets. 25c each; 3 for 60c

187 **Asperula odorata** (Sweet Woodruff). 6 in. May-July. White. Partial shade. The following description taken from "The Book of Perennials" gives a vivid picture of this plant and at the same time acts as a specimen of the contents of the book itself.

"Sweet Woodruff (*Asperula odorata*) is a small growing, graceful, sweet-scented herb. It has small, white flowers and deep green, whorled foliage. The flowers and leaves when dried have an odor like new hay and when laid among clothes, perfume them and keep away insects. It grows from 6 to 8 inches high and the small white flowers appearing among the foliage make an exceedingly pretty picture, inasmuch as the foliage itself is very attractive. This perennial resembles the Galium or Bedstraw, of the woods."

"Propagation. It is propagated by division, inasmuch as it has underground stems, and increases rapidly. The seeds germinate slowly."

25c each; 3 for 60c

ASTER—HARDY ASTER (MICHAELMAS-DAISY)

"The American who reads English books about gardens is thrilled by the love of the British for Michaelmas Daisies. He immediately hunts his own roadsides and delves into catalogs to acquire some of these lovely flowers. For the Wild Aster are truly lovely and are an asset to any garden, many of which bloom at the season when the other flowers are failing and the roadsides are parched after our usual Summer droughts. It is a reflection upon our appreciation of our own native flora to read that there are many selected varieties of Aster, most of which have been produced abroad."

HARDY ALPINE ASTERS

191 **Aster alpinus** (Rock Aster). 6 in. May-June. Bright blue, daisy-like flowers. Succeeds in any soil in sun. 25c each; 3 for 60c

192 **Aster alpinus albus**. White form of above. 25c each; 3 for 60c

432 **Aster alpinus goliath**. 8 in. Large bluish-purple flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

194 **Aster alpinus rubra.** 6 in. May-June. Reddish-purple flowers.
25c each; 3 for 60c

433 **Aster amellus elegans** (Italian Aster). 24 in. Aug.-Sept. Free-flowering. Rich violet flowers.
25c each; 3 for 60c

193 **Aster Mauve Cushion.** 8 in. Sept.-Oct. Mauve. Forms a cushion-like mound 1½ feet in diameter completely covered with large delicate mauve flowers with silvery white reflections. A distinct species.
25c each; 3 for 60c

HARDY MICHAELMAS DAISIES

435 **Aster Blue Gem.** Rich blue, semi-double flowers. Good cut flower.
25c each; 3 for 60c

436 **Aster Climax.** 48 in. Aug.-Oct. Large, light lavender-blue flowers in pyramidal spikes. One of the best for cut flowers.
25c each; 3 for 60c

437 **Aster White Climax.** A white-flowering variety of above.
25c each; 3 for 60c

438 **Aster Feltham Blue.** 30 in. Aug.-Oct. Dark blue. One of best.
25c each; 3 for 60c

439 **Aster Mrs. F. Raynor.** 48 in. Sept.-Oct. Bright rosy-crimson.
25c each; 3 for 60c

450 **Aster St. Egwin.** 30 in. Sept.-Oct. The best free-flowering pink variety.
25c each; 3 for 60c

434 **Aster frikartii**, Wonder of Staffa. 30 in. June-Nov. Sky blue. Continuous bloomer of recent introduction. Excellent for cut flowers.
30c each; 3 for 75c

Astible—(See Spirea).

196 **Aubrieta campbelli** (Purple-rockcress). 3 in. April-July. Blue. Light soil; sun. Of trailing tufted habit with evergreen foliage. Aubrietias are adapted for the well-drained border, for the rock garden as well as dry walls and between stones. Although listed in catalogues they are very little known.
25c each; 3 for 60c

195 **Aubrieta deltoides.** 6 in. April-May. Violet. Dry soil in sun. Excellent rock or wall plant. Forms dense mats of green foliage similar to arabis. All Aubretias establish quicker if tops are cut back when planting.
25c each; 3 for 60c

55 **Bellis perennis Longfellow** (English Daisy). 5 in. April. Pink. Need protection in winter. Ordinary soil. Perfectly formed double pink flowers in spring and again in fall.
20c each; 3 for 50c; \$1.50 doz.

56 **Bellis perennis Snowball.** A white form of above. Same prices.

198 **Buxus suffruticosa** (Truedwarf Box). The well-known dwarf evergreen boxwood. Makes excellent formal specimens and dwarf evergreen edgings. Several of these shrubs make a nice showing in the rockery.
6 to 8 inch plants 35c each; 3 for \$1.00

61 **Calamintha alpina** (Calamint). 6 in. Aug.-Oct. Purple. Full sun or light shade. A very attractive rockery plant with rich purple flowers when color is scarce.
25c each; 3 for 60c

51 **Calandrinia umbellata** (Peruvian Rockpurslane). 4 in. June-Oct. Crimson. Full sun. A prostrate spreading plant with saucer-shaped bright crimson flowers. Fine for the rock garden or hot, dry borders.
35c each; 3 for 90c

261 **Callirhoe involucrata** (Low Poppy-mallow). 9 in. All summer. Rosy-crimson. Dry places, in sun. Attractive trailing plant with finely divided foliage and rosy-red mallow-shaped flowers with white centers.
25c each; 3 for 60c

201 **Campanula carpatica** (Carpathian Bellflower). 6 in. All summer. Blue. Sun or part shade. A wonderful little perennial, growing in dense tufts and covered with clear blue cup-shaped flowers all summer and fall. 25c each; 3 for 60c

202 **Campanula carpatica alba**. A pure white form of above. Unsurpassed for the rockery. 25c each; 3 for 60c

62 **Campanula giganica**. 3 in. June-Sept. Light blue. Moist soil; sun. A spreading tufted plant bearing light blue flowers with white eyes. A gem for the well-drained rockery. 35c each; 3 for 90c

203 **Campanula glomerata acaulis** (Low Cluster Bellflower). 6 in. July-Aug. Blue. Dry soil in sun. A dwarf variety with large clusters of rich violet colored flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

63 **Campanula muralis** (Dalmatian Bellflower). 3 in. June-Oct. Blue. Moist soil, part shade. A very dwarf, popular wall or rockery plant. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

263 **Campanula pulla** (Creeping Bellflower). 3 in. June-Sept. Reddish-purple. A handsome creeping variety requiring gritty soil and part shade. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

64 **Campanula pusilla**. 6 in. June-Aug. Blue or white variety. Dry soil; part shade. Its glossy green foliage make this an attractive plant in the rockery. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

265 **Campanula rainieri**. 3 in. June-July. Lavender. A rare and beautiful spreading plant. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

264 **Campanula rotundifolia** (Harebell). 12 in. June-Aug. Blue. A slender growing plant bearing a profusion of small blue flowers. Much admired in my garden. Sometimes called "Blue Bells of Scotland." 30c each; 3 for 75c

386 **Catananche caerulea** (Blue Cupids-dart). 18 in. Sept. Blue. Dry places. Profuse heads of deep-blue flowers on long, naked stems; excellent for cutting. Everlasting. 25c each; 3 for 60c

65 **Cerastium tomentosum** (Snow-in-summer). 6 in. May-June. White. Dry soil in sun. A creeping alpine plant with white foliage literally covered with small white flowers. Vigorous grower. 25c each; 3 for 60c

267 **Cheiranthus allioni** (Siberian Wallflower). 12 in. June-Oct. Orange. Dry soil; sun. Brilliant, somewhat fragrant orange flowers. A biennial, but by cutting back and not letting it bloom itself to death, I have had them in bloom throughout the entire summer for several years. 25c each; 3 for 60c

269 **Chrysanthemum arcticum** (Arctic Daisy). 6 in. Sept.-Oct. White. Forms an attractive clump of green foliage, with free-flowering large white blossoms. A perfect late-flowering gem for the rockery. 35c each; 3 for 90c

444 **Corydalis bulbosa** (Dwarf Corydalis). 4 in. April-May. Purple. Rich soil, part shade. Plant in late summer or fall. A bulbous form, excellent for rockeries. A small plant having finely-cut foliage and light-purple flowers in early spring. Plant late summer or fall. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

445 **Corydalis lutea** (Yellow Corydalis). 9 in. May-Oct. Yellow. Rich, moist soil, part shade. Attractive glaucous fern-like foliage with spikes of handsome yellow flowers. Plant late summer or fall. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

270 **Cotoneaster horizontalis** (Rock Spray). A low-growing shrub with dark-green leaves. Pinkish blossoms and bright-red fruit which hangs on through the winter. A most desirable plant for the rock garden or in front of shrubbery. Plants 15 to 18 inch spread, \$1.00 each

66 **Crucianella stylosa** (Crosswort). 6 in. May-Sept. Purple. Sun or part shade. A fast-growing attractive plant for the rockery or steep slopes. Fragrant, pale-rose flowers in globular heads. Leaves whorled and have a skunk-like odor. 25c each; 3 for 60c

448 **Cyclamen europeum** (European Cyclamen). 5 in. Sept. Pink. Rich soil; light shade. A tuberous rooted rock garden variety with attractive foliage and pink flowers in late summer. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75

328 **Daphne cneorum** (Garlandflower). 12 in. May-June. Pink. Part shade; limestone soil. A dwarf, shrubby evergreen plant bearing clusters of deliciously fragrant flowers in May and June and again in late summer. Very choice. 7 to 10 inch spread \$1.00 each

331 **Daphne mezereum** (February Daphne). 24 in. Mar.-April. Purple. A deciduous shrubby variety, bearing lilac-purple flowers before the leaves appear in spring. 10 to 15 inch, 75c each

329 **Delphinium chinensis** (Chinese Larkspur). 18 in. Blue. May-Sept. Sun or part shade. A Dwarf species with finely cut foliage and loosely spreading branches. Beautiful shade of gentian blue flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

340 **Delphinium chinensis alba**. A white-flowered form of the above. Good attractive bloomer. 25c each; 3 for 60c

453 **Delphinium nudicaule** (Orange Larkspur). 12 in. July. Orange. Sandy soil; sun. A rather tender western variety producing bright-orange-scarlet blossoms in summer. 35c each; 3 for 90c

69 **Dianthus alpinus** (Alpine Pinks). 4 in. All summer. Rose. Gritty soil; sun. Deep green glossy foliage with large deep-rose flowers with dark ring around the center. 35c each; 3 for 90c

67 **Dianthus arvensis**. 3 in. June. Dry soil; sun. Handsome mats of foliage with small fragrant pink flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

71 **Dianthus deltoides** (Maiden Pink). 4 in. June-July. Crimson. A beautiful little plant for the rockery. Narrow dark green leaves with a mass of deep crimson flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

72 **Dianthus deltoides albus**. Similar to the above except that its flowers are white. 25c each; 3 for 60c

70 **Dianthus freyni**. 2 in. May. Pink. A handsome little plant with large pink flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

73 **Dianthus neglectus**. 3 in. June. Carmine. The best and most beautiful dwarf pink for the rockery or border. Large bright-carmine flowers in June and again in fall. 35c each; 3 for 90c

474 **Dianthus plumarius Abbotsford** (Garden Pink). 10 in. June. Crimson, marked white. An attractive variety with pretty gray-green foliage and intensely fragrant double flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

475 **Dianthus plumarius Prince Bismark**. 6 in. June. Rosy-red. A fragrant continuous bloomer. Good cut flower. 35c each; 3 for 90c

476 **Dianthus pulmarius Mrs. Sinkins**. 10 in. June. White. A pure white variety; very fragrant. 35c each; 3 for 90c

271 **Dicentra eximia** (Fringed Bleedingheart). 12 in. May-Sept. Rose. Sun or shade. This variety is said to have the handsomest foliage of any border, or rockery plant, and its graceful racemes of rose-pink flowers make it worth-while. 30c each; 3 for 75c

272 **Dicentra spectabilis** (Bleedingheart). 30 in. May. Pink. Part to full shade. An old-fashioned and justly popular favorite. The leaves are a light, transparent green, very neat, exceedingly graceful and very fern-like. The flowers are heart-shaped; rosy-crimson in color, and are produced in sprays along the stems. (See "The Book of Perennials"). 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

478 **Dictamnus fraxinella** (Gasplant). 30 in. June. A white variety. One of the most interesting herbaceous plants. It has rich green foliage and the beautiful flowers appear on spikes. Both foliage and blossoms emit a fragrant lemon odor. (For more interesting information see "The Book of Perennials"). 35c each; 3 for 90c

206 **Dodecatheon meadia** (Shooting-star). 8 in. May. Lilac. Shade; moist soil. A pretty native perennial with white or rose colored blossoms. Also called "American Cyclamen." 25c each; 3 for 60c

480 **Draba aethaea** (Whitlowgrass). 2 in. April. Yellow. Sun. Very dwarf and compact alpine plants for the rockery, with numerous small flowers in early spring. Rare. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

74 **Draba olympica**. 2 in. May-June. Yellow. An interesting tufted or rosetted variety valuable as a rockery plant. Plants often vary in habit of growth. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

482 **Draba repens**. 2 in. May. Yellow. An attractive prostrate variety with deep yellow blossoms in May and occasionally throughout the summer. 35c each; 3 for 90c

75 **Dryas octopetala** (Mountain Avens). 6 in. May-July. White. Part shade; lime-stone soil. A dwarf, shrubby evergreen plant producing large, white anemone-like flowers in spring and summer. A rare gem for the rockery. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

Edelweiss—(See Leontopodium).

209 **Epimedium macranthum roseum** (Bishops-hat). 6 in. May. Rose. Moist; shade. A plant that is prized more for its attractive evergreen foliage than for its blossoms which are small rose-colored. They last longer in water than any other cut flower. 35c each; 3 for 90c

208 **Epimedium macranthum alba**. A pure white form of above. (See description of Epimedium in "The Book of Perennials"). 35c each; 3 for 90c

199 **Erica vulgaris** (Calluna Heather). 10 in. Late summer. Pink. Acid soil, moist atmosphere, partial shade. A dainty little shrub with attractive small foliage; tubular light pink flowers in late summer and fall. Fine for the rock garden. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

211 **Erica vulgaris humile**. 6 in. A smaller form of the above. Both are fine evergreen plants for the rockery. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

212 **Erigeron alpinus** (Alpine Fleabane). 4 in. June-Aug. Lavender. Sandy soil; sun. Purplish-lavender daisy-like flowers in heads. A dwarf rock garden species. 35c each; 3 for 90c

481 **Erigeron speciosus** (Oregon Fleabane). 18 in. June-Fall. Blue. Attractive daisy-like blue flowers, tinted violet with yellow centers. Fine for cutting. 25c each; 3 for 60c

81 **Erinus alpinus** (Alpine Liver-balsam). 4 in. May-June. Rose. Shade. An excellent wall or rock plant with small rosettes of attractive evergreen foliage and racemes of small-rose purple flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

82 **Erinus alpinus albus**. A white-flowering form of above. 25c each; 3 for 60c

83 **Erysimum pulchellum** (Fairy Wallflower). 6 in. May. Yellow. Dry place in rockery; sun. A dwarf plant completely covered with sulphur-yellow flowers in spring. 25c each; 3 for 60c

575 **Euonymus kewensis** (Baby Wintercreeper). This variety is a very small creeping vine with glossy dark-green leaves. Makes an excellent rock garden plant. 50c each

576 **Euonymus radicans variegated** (Variegated Wintercreeper). Somewhat stronger than the above, and has beautiful green foliage variegated white. 50c each

577 ***Euonymus radicans vegetus*** (Evergreen Bittersweet). A strong growing variety with large glossy deep-green leaves and orange berries in fall and winter. Also fine for the rockery. 50c each

391 ***Eupatorium coelestinum*** (Mistflower) (Hardy Ageratum). 18 in. Sept.-Nov. Blue. Sun or part shade. Light purple ageratum-like flowers suitable for cutting. 25c each; 3 for 60c

341 ***Euphorbia cyparissias*** (Cypress Spurge). 12 in. June. Yellow. Poor, dry soil; sun. Fine deep green lacinated foliage with trusses of yellow flowers. Grows quite rampantly. 25c each; 3 for 60c

76 ***Euphorbia myrsinites***. 8 in. May. Yellow. A prostrate succulent with bluish-green foliage and heads of yellow flowers. Fast spreader. 25c each; 3 for 60c

273 ***Euphorbia polychroma*** (Cushion Spurge). 12 in. May-June. Yellow. An excellent border or rock plant, quite formal in appearance. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

Funkia—(See Hosta).

88 ***Gentiana acaulis*** (Stemless Gentian). 4 in. March. Blue. Moist place; half shade; likes lime. An alpine variety of great beauty forms a dwarf, bright green carpet completely covered with large gentian-blue flowers in spring. This plant is so rare that it is sold by the crown, or rosetted branch. 75 cents per crown; 3 for \$2.00

213 ***Gentiana andrewsi*** (Closed Gentian). 12 in. Aug. Blue. Moist soil; part or full shade. A beautiful wild flower that is becoming quite rare. The clusters or heads of bright blue flowers never open; hence the name "Blind, or closed Gentian." 35c each; 3 for 90c

275 ***Gentiana cruciata*** (Cross Gentian). 12 in. July-Sept. Blue. Lime-stone soil; sun or part shade. Flowers in terminal and axillary clusters. 35c each; 3 for 90c

89 ***Gentiana lagodechiana***. 2 in. July-Sept. Blue. Moist, peat, or leaf-mold; part shade. An easily grown variety of the Septemfida type but much more prostrate. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

276 ***Gentiana septemfida***. 9 in. Aug.-Oct. Blue. Moist soil; part shade. Clustered heads of sapphire blue. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

90 ***Gentiana sino-ornata***. 6 in. Sept. Blue. Peat or leaf-mold—no lime; shade. A very beautiful, but not-easy-to-grow variety. Large dark-blue flowers striped with white. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75

496 ***Geranium maculatum*** (Spotted Geranium). 9 in. July-Sept. Rose. A native pale-rose variety. 25c each; 3 for 60c

393 ***Geranium sanguineum*** (Bloodred Geranium). 12 in. June-Aug. Rosy-purple. Sun or part shade. An attractive rockery plant with serrated foliage. 35c each; 3 for 90c

395 ***Geum (Avens) Mrs. Bradshaw***. 12 in. June-Aug. Red. Good soil; sun; plenty of moisture in dry weather. Excellent border or rockery plants with tufted habit of growth and pinnate leaves. Very brilliant and attractive scarlet blossoms throughout the summer. 30c each; 3 for 75c

396 ***Geum Lady Strathden***. 10 in. June-Aug. Yellow. A rich golden-yellow variety of the above. 30c each; 3 for 75c

394 ***Geum sibericum*** (Siberian Avens). 10 in. May. Copper. An attractive plant for the border or rockery with very brilliant copper-scarlet flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

498 ***Glaucium flavum*** (Yellow Hornpoppy). 18 in. June-Aug. Yellow. Poor soil; sun or part shade. Handsome blue-gray crinkled evergreen foliage with large orange-yellow flowers, followed by curious horned-shaped seed pods. Foliage very attractive in the rock garden when kept cut back to about 6 inches high. 30c each; 3 for 75c

91 **Globularia trichosanthes** (Syrian Globedaisy). 6 in. June-July. Blue. Part shade. A dwarf, tufted little plant with globular flower heads of blue flowers. A gem for the rock garden 30c each; 3 for 75c

347 **Grasses—Festuca glauca** (Blue Fescue Grass). 8 in. This ornamental grass is grown for its close tufts of narrow blue foliage. Useful for edging or where contrast is wanted in the rockery. 25c each; 3 for 60c

92 **Gypsophila repens** (Creeping Gypsophila). 4 in. June-Sept. White. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery or wall, producing masses of small bluish-white flowers all summer. 25c each; 3 for 60c

215 **Helianthemum multabile** (Sunrose). 6 in. June-Sept. Various colors. Dry places; sun. "A rather neglected step-child . . . which has not received the attention it deserves." Dwarf spreading evergreen shrubs covered with single and semi-double small rose-like flowers. Very attractive in the rockery. Mixed color varieties. 30c each; 3 for 75c

499 **Helianthemum Buttercup**. A fine single golden-yellow variety. 35c each; 3 for 90c

500 **Helianthemum Fireball**. A beautiful double-scarlet. 35c each; 3 for 90c

501 **Helianthemum Rose Queen**. An attractive large pink single variety. 35c each; 3 for 90c

216 **Helleborus niger** (Christmas-rose). 12 in. Dec.-Mar. White. Rich soil; shade. Evergreen foliage with leathery cut leaves. Very large white, solitary flower flushed with purple. Blossoms in snow. Very hardy. Needs plenty of moisture during hot summer. \$1.00 each

333 **Heuchera brizoides** (Pinkbells). 6 in. May-Sept. Purplish-pink. Ordinary soil, sun or part shade. Tufts of Geranium-like foliage with tall sprays of bell-shaped flowers. A strong grower and free bloomer. 35c each; 3 for 90c

278 **Heuchera brizoides alba**. A creamy-white flowering form of the above. 35c each; 3 for 90c

277 **Heuchera sanguinea** (Coralbells). Bright crimson flowers on upright stems from June to September. Fine 35c each; 3 for 90c

344 **Hosta—Funkia fortunei** (Fortune Plantainlily). 15 in. July. Lilac. Moist soil; part or full shade. One of the best. Very attractive foliage, deep blue-green leaves and pale blue flowers. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

343 **Hosta—Funkia lancifolia** (Lanceleaf Plantainlily). 15 in. July-Aug. Rich, moist soil; part shade. Broad green leaves, bluish-mauve flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

345 **Hosta—Funkia subcordata grandiflora** (Augustlily). 15 in. Aug. White. Moist soil.; part shade. Attractive pale green leaves. Very sweet white flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

274 **Hosta—Funkia undulata** (Wavyleaf Plantainlily). 12 in. Aug. Lilac. Moist soil, shade. Attractive wavy green leaves striped with white. A most attractive variegated border or rockery plant. Makes a beautiful edging. 30c each; 3 for 75c

279 **Hypericum calycinum** (St. Johnswort). 10 in. August. Yellow. Ordinary soil; sun. The hardiest variety. Good as a ground cover as it makes underground runners which come up and produce a carpet of good green covered with large, yellow blossoms. Not recommended for small rock garden. 35c each; 3 for 90c

398 **Hypericum moserianum** (Goldflower). 15 in. July-Sept. Yellow. Ordinary soil; sun. A most desirable border or rockery shrub with neat green foliage and rich golden-yellow flowers. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

507 **Hypericum patulum henri** (Henry Hypericum). 30 in. Similar to the above but harder and more upright. 35c each; 3 for 90c

508 **Hypericum repens** (Creeping Hypericum). July-Sept. Yellow. A distinct, prostrate, trailing variety with large yellow flowers. The best variety for the rockery. 35c each; 3 for 90c

217 **Iberis sempervirens** (Evergreen Candytuft). 6 in. May-July. White. Ordinary good soil; sun or part shade. Its rich dark green, shrubby, evergreen foliage make it a fine rock garden plant. Covered with a sheet of white blossoms, in Spring. 25c each; 3 for 60c

219 **Incarvillea delavayi** (Hardy Gloxinia). 12 in. May-Oct. Rose. Rich loam, part shade. A very attractive plant with rosy-purple trumpet-shaped flowers. Good for forcing. Needs protection in severe climates. 35c each; 3 for 90c

218 **Incarvillea grandiflora** (Trumpet Flower). 8 in. May-Oct. Crimson. An unusual sort that attracts much attention in the rock garden. Large crimson-purple flowers. Easily grown 35c each; 3 for 90c

397 **Inula royleana** (Blackbud Inula). 18 in. June. Yellow. Ordinary soil; sun. A choice and attractive border perennial with, coarse green leaves and daisy-like flowers five inches across. 30c each; 3 for 75c

93 **Iris bracteata** (Bracted Iris). 12 in. May. Purple. Leaf-mold; light shade. A native western variety, especially fine for the rock garden. Deep yellow flowers with purple veins. 35c each; 3 for 90c

99 **Iris cristata** (Crested Iris). 3 in. May-June. Lilac. Moist soil; shade. A fine native creeping variety for the rock garden. Crested flowers of rich amethyst-blue. 30c each; 3 for 75c

96 **Iris pumilla** (Dwarf Iris). **Bride.** 5 in. April-May. White. Ordinary soil; sun. Very large white flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

94 **Iris pumilla formosa.** Sepals deep blue; falls dark purple. 25c each; 3 for 60c

97 **Iris pumilla lutea.** A golden-yellow sort. 25c each; 3 for 60c

284 **Iris tectorum** (Roof Iris). 12 in. May-June. Blue. Sun. It is the sort that is grown upon the thatched roofs of Japan. A beautiful variety for the rockery; has crested blue flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

101 **Jasione perennis** (Sandbells). 6 in. June-July. Blue. Sun or part shade. A very attractive rock garden perennial. Lavender-blue scabiosa-like flowers; related to the Bellflower. 35c each; 3 for 90c

103 **Leontopodium alpinum** (Edelweiss). 5 in. June-August. Light lime-stone soil. Full sun. One of the famous rock plants of the European Alps. Pretty silvery-white leaves; with a star-like head clothed with a dense woolly substance. 30c each; 3 for 75c

511 **Lewisia rediviva** (Bitterroot). 2 in. June-July. White. Well-drained soil of loam or leaf-mold is essential; part shade. A deciduous form with very large pinkish-white flowers 60c each; 3 for \$1.50

512 **Lewisia tweedyi.** 4 in. May-June. Apricot. Another fine variety, but with large, cut evergreen foliage, which has endured our winters. Very large flowers ranging from white through apricot and salmon. Perhaps the finest variety. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75

402 **Linum flavum** (Golden Flax). 10 in. June-Aug. Gold. Sun or part shade. A dainty flower for any border or rockery. A fine variety with transparent golden-yellow blossoms. 25c each; 3 for 75c

407 **Linum perenne** (Blue Flax). 18 in. June-Sept. Blue. Full sun. An elegant feathery-leaved perennial very desirable in the rockery or border. The many free-flowering pale-blue blossoms are a wonderful sight in the sunlight. They last but a day; the petals fall at eventide—but early the next morning it is again covered with new, bright blossoms. 25c each; 3 for 60c

403 **Lilium elegans thunbergianum**. 18 in. Part shade. July-August. Orange. A dwarf variety of hardy lily suitable for the rock garden. Orange trumpet-shaped blossoms. 35c each; 3 for \$1.00

401 **Lilium tenuifolium** (Coral Lily). 12-18 in. June. Scarlet. Sun. One of the most interesting little hardy lilies. Its easy culture and absolute hardiness have made it a great favorite for the rockery. Recurved bright orange-red flowers, 25c each; 3 for 60c

105 **Lithospermum prostratum** (Heavenly Blue Puccoon). 3 in. Rich soil; part shade. One of the handsomest little plants for the rockery. Spreading mats of dark-green foliage, with large sky-blue flowers off and on all summer. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.75

7 **Lotus corniculatus** (Birdsfoot Trefoil). 3 in. May-Sept. Yellow. An excellent little creeping, prostrate plant with attractive dark-green foliage with double yellow pea-shaped flowers all summer. Much admired for its unusual daintiness. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

280 **Lychnis alpina** (Arctic Campion). 4 in. May-June. Pink. Ordinary soil; sun. A charming dwarf plant 30c each; 3 for 75c

281 **Lychnis haageana** (Haage Campion). 8 in. June-Aug. Red. Partial shade. Very showy large orange-red flowers 30c each; 3 for 75c

282 **Lychnis viscaria flore-pleno** (Double Rosepink Campion). 10 in. June-July. Magenta. A fine double variety with viscid area under leaves. Good for cutting. 35c each; 3 for 90c

288 **Lychnis viscaria splendens** (Rosepink Campion). 10 in. June-July. A very showy pink form 30c each; 3 for 75c

353 **Matricaria Little Gem** (Feverfew). 18 in. June-Oct. White. Sun. An attractive plant for the border and valuable for cut flowers. Needs winter protection. 25c each; 3 for 60c

286 **Matricaria Golden Ball** (Dwarf Feverfew). 10 in. June-Oct. Yellow. A dwarf, double-yellow form also good for cut flowers. Attractive in the rock garden. 25c each; 3 for 60c

108 **Mazus reptans** (Creeping Snapdragon). 4 in. May-Aug. Lilac. Light shade. An interesting Alpine plant for the rock garden or as a ground cover. Dainty lilac flowers with a white lip, like a small flattened Snapdragon. 35c each; 3 for 90c

514 **Meconopsis cambrica** (Welsh-poppy). 12 in. June. Yellow. Leaf-mold soil; part shade. A rare and desirable plant for the border or rockery, bearing orange-yellow poppies. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

354 **Mertensia virginica** (Virginia Bluebells). 12 in. May. Blue. Rich soil; shade. One of the loveliest of early spring blooming plants. True-blue, bell-shaped flowers from reddish-purple buds. They hang in graceful nodding clusters. 25c each; 3 for 60c

291 **Myosotis palustris semperflorens** (Forget-me-not). Forget-me-nots are always admired. They are right at home in moist positions, as at edges of water, but will do well in any moist shady spot. This variety has large rich blue flowers with yellow eye. 25c each; 3 for 60c

292 **Myosotis palustris** (Pink Beauty). The pink variety of the above. Very showy. 25c each; 3 for 60c

296 **Nepeta mussini** (Ground-ivy). 12 in. May-Sept. Lavender. Hot, dry place. A dwarf, compact plant, producing a mass of lavender-blue flowers. Fine cut, grayish-green, aromatic foliage. England's favorite rock garden and edging plant. Spreads to a diameter of three feet, but may be sheared to keep it within bounds. 25c each; 3 for 60c

515 **Nierembergia rivularis** (Whitecup). 3 in. June-Sept. White. Light protection in winter. A charming creeping Alpine plant for the rockery. Makes a fine green carpet with large, creamy-white cup-shaped flowers. Plant in spring only. 30c each; 3 for 75c

225 **Oenothera missouriensis** (Evening Primrose—Ozark Sundrops). 12 in June-Sept. Yellow. Sun. "This startling dwarf species produces golden flowers, 3 inches across, upon low, trailing plants. The flowers are followed by large winged seed pods, so large for the size of the plant that they seem unnatural. The foliage becomes reddish in autumn." Fine for rockery. 30c each; 3 for 75c

350 **Oenothera speciosa**. 18 in. June.-Sept. White. Weedy foliage but good, large white flowers. "The commoner white sort, of 'lazy-looking habit,' the unopening buds are drooping. The flowers as they mature, gradually turn pink. The leaves are divided. It is interesting to watch the buds of these flowers open before our eyes at about the evening dinner hour." 30c each; 3 for 75c

351 **Oenothera youngi** (Young Sundrops). 18 in. June-August. Yellow. A strong large-leaved plant with firm, shiny foliage. Most Evening Primroses open their flowers toward evening and remain open the greater part of the following day. All are fragrant and useful for cut flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

518 **Omphalodes verna** (Venusbutton). 4 in. April. Azure. Light shade. Beautiful dwarf spreading plants with large cordate foliage and azure-blue flowers. A real gem 60c each; 3 for \$1.50

520 **Onosma taurica** (Goldendrops). 15 in. Aug-Sept. Yellow. Rich soil; sun or part shade. Very fragrant, 60c each; 3 for \$1.50

112 **Papaver alpinum** (Alpine Poppy). 4 in. June —. Various. Limestone soil; part shade. No rock garden is complete without Alpine and Iceland Poppies. They bloom continuously except during hot dry weather. Alpine varieties have attractive foliage and fringed flowers of orange, rose, white or yellow. 30c each; 3 for 75c

299 **Papaver nudicaule** (Iceland Poppy). 12 in. June —. Various. Tufted plants having finely divided leaves not quite so small and delicate as the Alpine. Orange, white or yellow flowers on tall naked stems. Blooms freely. 30c each; 3 for 75c

227 **Pachysandra terminalis** (Japanese Spurge). 6 in. May. White. Partial or full shade. An attractive trailing plant forming broad mats of bright, glossy evergreen foliage. An ideal ground cover for under evergreens, shrubs, steep terraces, etc. 20c each; 3 for 50c

409 **Pentstemon glaber** (Blue Pentstemon). 12 in. July-Nov. Blue. Rich loam; sun or part shade. An interesting sort for growing in the rock garden or margin of border. Attractive blue-green foliage. Clear blue flowers in crowded spikes. 35c each; 3 for 90c

410 **Pentstemon gordoni splendens**. 12 in. July. Blue. Another pretty variety with occasionally pink flowers. 30c each; 3 for 75c

115 **Phlox amoena** (Amoena Phlox). 4 in. May-June. Rose. "Rockery. Better than Phlox subulata. One of the best for carpeting the ground, the rockery or edge of border. Forms an attractive mat completely covered with bright pink flowers." 30c each; 3 for 75c

305 **Phlox divaricata canadensis** (Blue Phlox) 10 in. May. Blue. Sun or part shade. A native variety, but splendid in cultivation. Large, fragrant lavender-blue flowers. Very desirable for the rockery or for naturalizing. 25c each; 3 for 60c

306 **Phlox divaricata lamphami** (Lapham's Phlox). A stronger variety than the preceding with purplish-blue flowers 35c each; 3 for 90c

116 **Phlox subulata alba**. 5 in. April-May. White. Dry, sandy or limestone soil; full sun. Everyone knows and admires the Subulata Phloxes, or Moss pinks, as they are often called, for their moss-like evergreen foliage and myriads of flowers about an inch in diameter; yet, few people know the beautiful white Subulata 25c each; 3 for 60c

117 **Phlox subulata lilacina.** A strong growing creeping variety suitable for bold masses. Completely covered with pale-blue blossoms in April and May. 25c each; 3 for 60c

118 **Phlox subulata rosea.** Bright rose-pink 25c each; 3 for 60c

119 **Phlox subulata vivid.** The choicest of them all. Not as strong-growing as the above, but extremely free-flowering. Bright rose pink with a fiery-red eye. Very attractive. 35c each; 3 for 90c

414 **Physostegia Vivid.** 20 in. Aug.-Nov. Vivid Pink. Sun. A new dwarf variety that is an improvement over the taller sorts, has larger, brighter flowers. It makes a wonderful spot of color in the rockery in late Autumn, and lasts a long time when cut. 25c each; 3 for 60c

524 **Phyteuma scheuchzeri.** 10 in. May-July. Blue. Leaf-mold and sand; sun or part shade. Flowers in heads 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

307 **Platycodon mariesi** (Dwarf Balloon Flower). 10 in. May-October. Violet. Ordinary soil; sun or part shade. Large, showy, balloon-shaped buds which open into large, blue bell-shaped flowers. A very interesting plant for the rockery or border. 30c each; 3 for 75c

308 **Platycodon mariesi album.** A light blue or white form of the preceding. 30c each; 3 for 75c

228 **Plumbago larpentae** (Leadwort). 6 in. Sept.-Nov. Blue. Rich soil; sun or part shade. A dwarf, spreading plant with attractive green foliage, shading to bronze. Beautiful deep-blue flowers. Late to appear above ground in spring, which make it suitable for planting spring bulbs in the same pocket of rockery. Needs protection where winters are severe. 30c each; 3 for 75c

122 **Polemonium coeruleum** (Greek-Valerian). 18 in. June-July. Blue. Rich soil; dry places; sun or part shade. A very ornamental and graceful flowering plant. Finely cut foliage resembling fern fronds. Sky-bell-shaped flowers. Also called "Jacobs-ladder." 30c each; 3 for 75c

123 **Polemonium reptans** (Creeping Polemonium). 6 in. April-June. Blue. Shade. A native dwarf, bushy plant with good foliage all summer. Attractive blue flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

229 **Portulaca—Double Mixed.** While an annual, it makes such a choice rock plant that it cannot be omitted. They quickly form a thick mat of fleshy foliage completely covered with brilliant colored rose-like flowers from July to freezing weather. Plant them in pockets where the Grape Hyacinths and other early bulbs are going out of bloom. They will prove the most attractive plants in your autumn garden. Raised from the best imported seed, but not guaranteed to come 100% double. Ready about June 1st—but order early. 50c per dozen

349 **Potentilla formosa** (Cinquefoil). 18 in. June-Aug. Red. A trailing plant which resembles the Strawberry in manner of growth and foliage. Showy, dark red flowers. Most effective when planted in where they can grow over large boulders. 30c each; 3 for 75c

355 **Potentilla nepalensis**, Miss Willmott. 15 in. June-August. Salmon-pink flowers with darker centers. 30c each; 3 for 75c

230 **Primula auricula alpina** (Alpine Primrose). 6 in. June. Various. Rich, moist soil; part shade. Gems for the rockery. Forms rosettes of attractive gray-green, ear-shaped leaves and heads of very fragrant flowers of various colors with yellow centers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

311 **Primula cortusoides.** 10 in. May. Rose. Light, rich soil; sun. A Siberian species with attractive rosettes of crinkled leaves and deep rose flowers throughout early summer. 35c each; 3 for 90c

312 **Primula denticulata cashmiriana** (Kashmir Primrose). 12 in. April-June. Lilac. Moist soil; part shade. Large heads of lilac-purple flowers. Underside of leaves golden, mealy. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

310 **Primula denticulata rosea.** An attractive rose-colored form of the above. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

309 **Primula veris** (Cowslip Primrose). 6 in. April-May. Various. Moist soil; part shade. A hardy variety 30c each; 3 for 75c

232 **Primula vulgaris** (English Primrose). 6 in. May-June. Yellow. The true English Primrose. Pale yellow flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

233 **Prunella grandiflora** (Selfheal). 6 in. July-Aug. Purple. Part shade. A suitable plant for the rockery or border. Neat evergreen foliage with Salvia-like flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

357 **Pulmonaria augustifolia azurea** (Cowslip Lungwort). 12 in. April-May. Azure-blue. Part shade. Rough, deep-green foliage and Mertensia-like flowers. An unusual plant 35c each; 3 for 90c

356 **Pulmonaria saccharata** (Bethlehem Lungwort). Similar to above but the leaves are spotted with white. rare. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

363 **Sagina subulata** (Pearlwort). 2 in. June-July. White. Shade. Mossy evergreen cushions, with small white flowers. A choice rock garden plant on the order of Arenaria. 30c each; 3 for 75c

368 **Santolina incana** (Lavender Cotton). 12 in. July-Aug. Yellow. A perennial that is much admired in the rockery or border. The evergreen foliage is sweet scented and of a silvery-gray. The flowers are small golden-yellow pom-poms. 35c each; 3 for 90c

126 **Saponaria ocymoides splendens** (Rock Soapwort). 4 in. May-July. Pink. A handsome trailing plant literally covered with small pink flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

235 **Saxifraga aizoon** (Aizoon Saxifrage). 10 in. June. Cream. Light shade; likes lime. Small rosettes of silvery encrusted foliage, with creamy-white flowers. True rockery plants 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

234 **Saxifraga aizoon rosea.** A handsome rose-colored form of the above. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

237 **Saxifraga apiculata.** 4 in. June. Yellow. Limestone soil; shade. Green rosetted cushions with yellow flowers. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

236 **Saxifraga cordifolia** (Heartleaf Saxifrage). 4 in. April-May. Pink. Sun or shade. Forms masses of attractive large green leaves about four inches high. Flowers in clustered heads on 6 inch spikes. Very useful foliage plant for the rockery 35c each; 3 for 90c

127 **Saxifraga decipiens** (Crimson Moss). 3 in. White. May-June. Some shade. Low mounds of mossy foliage which turns bright red in winter, hence the name "Crimson Moss." 35c each; 3 for 90c

128 **Saxifraga decipiens rosea.** A very pretty rose-colored form of the preceding. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

238 **Saxifraga lagraveana.** 2 in. May-June. White. Part shade. Pretty rosettes of small encrusted leaves and waxy white flowers. Another rare variety. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

239 **Saxifraga ligulata leichtlini** (Rajah Saxifrage). 12 in. May-June. Red. Part shade. Rosettes of large evergreen leaves. Red flowers on 2 foot stems. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

313 **Saxifraga McNabiana.** 3 in. May-June. White. Part shade. Forms grayish-green rosettes of encrusted foliage. White, dotted pink flowers on 8 inch stems. A splendid sort 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

314 **Saxifraga umbrosa** (London-pride Saxifrage). 8 in. May. Rose. Moist soil; shade. Green foliage; half-hardy. Spikes of light-rose flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

315 **Scutellaria baicalensis** (Baikal Skullcap). 12 in. June-Aug. Yellow. A very good plant for the rockery. Clear blue Snapdragon shaped flowers on wiry stems. 30c each; 3 for 75c

SEDUM—Stonecrop

SEDUM is the proper crop to grow in the rockery. All varieties in the following list have evergreen foliage with the exception of three or four. In the blooming period they are covered with a mass of dainty flowers. The fact that there are so many different varieties of Sedums on the market has induced many to form collections of as great a number as possible. We list but a few of the many varieties, at this time, but those listed are all worth-while and absolutely hardy. They may be shipped at any time.

11 **Sedum acre** (Goldmoss). 3 in. June-July. Yellow. Green, moss-like foliage. Leaves taste like pepper. 25c each; 3 for 60c

131 **Sedum album** (White Stonecrop). 3 in. June-Aug. White. Dwarf spreading plant with thick waxy leaves. 25c each; 3 for 60c

132 **Sedum acanthalos** (Shy Stonecrop). 5 in. May-Aug. White. Blue-green, broad thick leaves. Very desirable. 25c each; 3 for 60c

133 **Sedum divergens**. 4 in. Aug. Yellow. A native of the Rockies. Small bead-like red-tinted leaves on red stems. 35c each; 3 for 90c

134 **Sedum dasypodium** (Leafy Stonecrop). 3 in. May-Aug. Pink. Makes a handsome gray, mossy carpet. 30c each; 3 for 70c

12 **Sedum glaucum**. 3 in. June-Sept. White Silvery-gray foliage of very small compact growth. 25c each; 3 for 60c

135 **Sedum kamtschaticum** (Orange Stonecrop). 6 in. Aug.-Sept. Orange. A deciduous variety of creeping habit. Broad attractive leaves on upright stems. Showy orange-yellow flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

136 **Sedum kamtschaticum variegated**. A handsome variegated form of the above. The marvelous blending of the foliage and blossoms make it one of the best rock garden plants. 35c each; 3 for 90c

147 **Sedum linearis variegata**. 4 in. A handsome and unusual Sedum. Variegated neat grass-like foliage. This is a new variety with the grower and we have still to learn the color and quality of blossoms. But the foliage is worth-while of itself. 35c each; 3 for 90c

13 **Sedum lydium** (Lydian Stonecrop). 4 in. July-Sept. Rose-pink. A very attractive variety with bronzy-green foliage. 25c each; 3 for 75c

137 **Sedum murale** (Pink Seafoam). 3 in. June-August. White. Purplish foliage, creeping in character. Resembles Sedum album, to which it is related. White flowers with pink centers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

138 **Sedum nevi**. 4 in. May-June. White. Another choice variety with attractive rosettes of grayish flat leaves. 35c each; 3 for 90c

16 **Sedum nicaense**. 8 in. July. Yellow. An uncommon variety that should be included in every rockery. Upright bluish-green glaucous foliage. 35c each; 3 for 90c

139 **Sedum obtusatum**. 3 in. June-July. Yellow. Emerald-green foliage shading to bronze. A very satisfactory plant that should be included in every garden. 35c each; 3 for 90c

14 **Sedum pruinatum forsterianum**. 3 in. July. Yellow. A trailing variety with blue-green foliage, taking on autumn colors. Flowers golden-yellow. 25c each; 3 for 60c

140 **Sedum reflexum cristatum** (Crested Stonecrop). 4 in. July-Aug. Yellow. An unusual variety of good color in which some of the stems are thick and flattened like Cockscomb. 35c each; 3 for 90c

15 **Sedum represtris**. Name doubtful, probably one of the several Sedum Acre varieties, but has lighter green foliage than Acre. Spreads quite rapidly and makes a striking plant when covered with its yellow, star-shaped flowers in spring. 25c each; 3 for 60c

141 **Sedum sarmentosum** (Stringy Stonecrop). 3 in. June-July. Yellow. A choice, dwarf, rapid-spreading variety. 25c each; 3 for 60c

142 **Sedum sieboldi** (Siebold Stonecrop). 6 in. Sept-Nov. Rose. A very attractive plant. Round, glaucous, bluish-gray foliage in whorls, with pale-red edge. The loveliest Sedum. Foliage dies down in winter and comes up in spring like tiny green bubbles laying upon the ground, which in a few days form young leaf-branches. 35c each; 3 for 90c

421 **Sedum spectabile** (Showy Stonecrop). 15 in. Sept.-Nov. Pink. An erect-growing species with broad, light-green foliage and immense heads of pale-rose colored flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

422 **Sedum spectabile Brilliant**. Foliage a trifle darker green than the above and flowers a deeper red-rose. 25c each; 3 for 60c

143 **Sedum spurium**. 4 in. June. White. A beautiful plant for the rockery and as a ground cover. It will grow under trees. Good green foliage with somewhat triangular, broad leaves. White to light-pinkish blossoms. 25c each; 3 for 60c

146 **Sedum spurium coccineum**. 4 in. July-Aug. Red. A fast growing variety with beautiful crimson-red flowers which make as striking a showing in July and August as does Phlox subulata vivid in early spring. Good foliage at all times. 30c each; 3 for 75c

144 **Sedum stoloniferum** (Running Stonecrop). 5 in. July-Aug. Pink. Another desirable variety of the spurium type. Broad evergreen leaves and purplish-pink flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

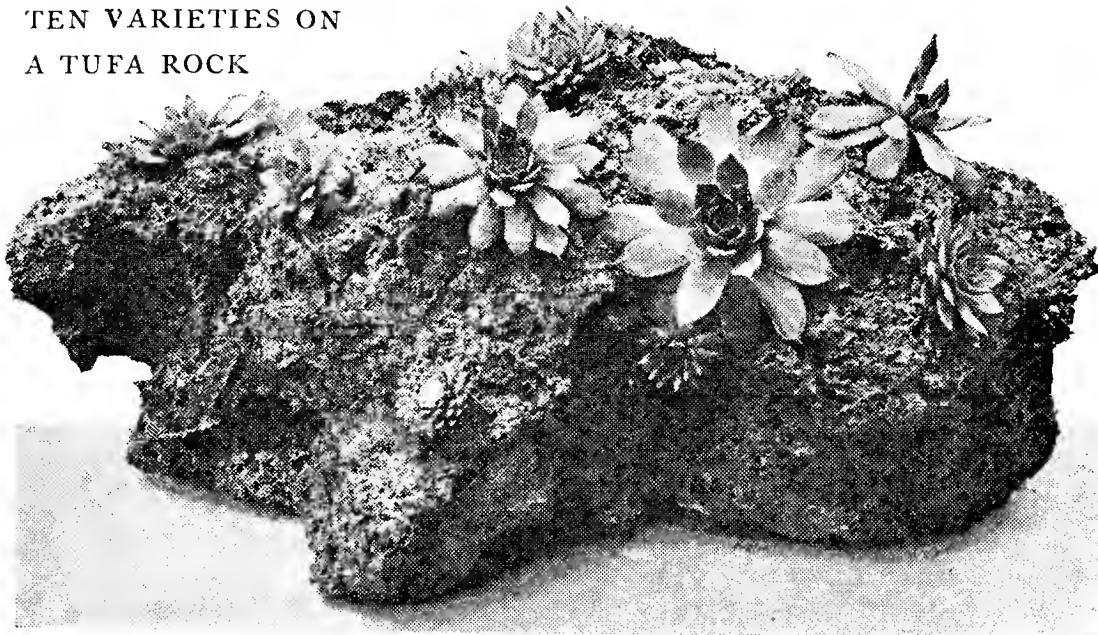
145 **Sedum ternatum** (Mountain Stonecrop). 5 in. May-July. White. Part or full shade. The best variety for planting in the shade or where plants grow with difficulty. Spreads rapidly 25c each; 3 for 60c



SEMPERVIVUMS—Hen-and-Chickens

MOST attractive hardy plants for the rock garden or rock wall. The rosette-like thick leaves are fleshy and pointed. The small clumps slowly spread, filling pockets and rock crevices. Transplanting may be done at any time of the year. After flowering the mother rosette disappears but its place is taken by numerous young plants which may be separated and planted elsewhere. The flowers are borne in small panicles on short, fleshy stems, generally during June and July. Some of the blossoms are unusually attractive, but the plants are prized for their attractive rosettes of Hen-and-Chickens which attain a height of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 3 inches according to variety. All the following varieties are hardy.

TEN VARIETIES ON
A TUFA ROCK



22 **Sempervivum arachnoideum** (Spiderweb Houseleek). One of the most admired of the Hen-and-Chicken family. Rosettes when fully grown are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. "Grows itself a downy covering like a tenacious spider web." 25c each; 3 for 60c

21 **Sempervivum arachnoideum minus** (Small Spiderweb Houseleek). A dainty and much smaller sort than the above. Rosettes seldom over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, becoming tightly surrounded with numerous tiny white-webbed chicks. 20c each; 3 for 50c

20 **Sempervivum arachnoideum rubrum** (Red Spiderweb Houseleek). Similar to No. 22 as to size and fine silky webbing with the exception that in the spring the leaves are a brilliant red; slowly changing to golden orange—give a "Silver-threads-among-the-gold" effect. But as the summer season advances the leaves again turn green, making it difficult to distinguish it from arachnoideum. 35c each; 3 for 90c

23 **Sempervivum arenarium** (Sand Houseleek). A "Bantam" variety forming cushions of very small green rosettes. Spreads rapidly and thrives in any soil. 3 for 25c; 90c per doz.

36 **Sempervivum atroviolaceum** (Deep Violet Houseleek). A large and beautiful variety, forming, when fully grown, four-inch rosettes with deep-violet, gracefully shaped and pointed leaves which blend into charming pastel colorings. Quite rare. 70c each; 3 for \$2.00

25 **Sempervivum brownii**. A very attractive, large, bronzy-green variety with dull green at base of leaf and almost a dull red at tip. Whether you spell it "Brownii" or "Brauni," this is a distinct type, and multiply so slowly that it is hard to fill the demand. 35c each; 3 for 90c

330 **Sempervivum cornutum**. Yellow. Soft green, medium-sized rosettes of incurved narrow leaves. 25c each; 3 for 60

26 **Sempervivum calcarium**. "Calcarium dresses in lettuce-green with fetching chocolate-brown appliques near the leaf tips." A fine variety of good size when fully grown. 25c each; 3 for 60c

27 **Sempervivum doellianum**. Medium size, hairy rosettes of pale-green leaves, tinted reddish at the tips. Very attractive when grown in large masses and a good bloomer with panicles of bright-red flowers, four to six inches high. Very neat. 20c each; 3 for 50c

28 **Sempervivum faconette.** Another bantam variety similar to arenarium, but somewhat finer and more delicate with thick, gray webbing. Has a decided grayish appearance while the other is greenish. Very popular. 35c each; 3 for 90c

29 **Sempervivum fimbriatum** (Fringed Houseleek). Small to medium flattened rosettes with grayish fibers covering the brown tips. The most profuse bloomer of the entire collection. 20c each; 3 for 50c

531 **Sempervivum funckii.** Brownish rosettes, tipped green. A very fine sort which produces rapidly. 25c each; 3 for 60c

30 **Sempervivum glaucum** (Fuzzy Houseleek). Medium size, bluish-green rosettes with glaucous leaves, tipped brown. 25c each; 3 for 60c

31 **Sempervivum globiferum** (Globe Houseleek). Globular rosettes, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, "With a whole niche of small chicks climbing up on their amiable parent's back or running gayly down the slope." Pale yellow flowers—when it blooms—if ever. 20c each; 3 for 50c

532 **Sempervivum juratense.** "Small, star-like rosettes," is the only description I can find at present. But will learn more about it as we watch it grow. 25c each; 3 for 60c

37 **Sempervivum laggeri.** "Laggeri, with its quaint webby balls," is another spiderweb variety on the order of arachnoideum, but supposed to be a little larger sort, but so far we have failed to notice the difference. 20c each; 3 for 50c

38 **Sempervivum La Harpei.** The "ruby-tinged rosette of La Harpei, often 6 to 7 inches across—holding every crisp and satiny incurved leaf like a carved jade rose petal." 35c each; 3 for 90c

39 **Sempervivum Lown's No. 60.** "Mr. Lown's ruddy-cheeked Seedling No. 60, with its leaf edges so amusingly like a kitten's furry ears." A showy new variety with slightly webbed bright-green leaves tinted reddish-brown on the underside. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

18 **Sempervivum montanum** (Mountain Houseleek). An unusual and attractive variety which often produces its chick at the end of slender-leaved runners, like a lot of little ones hanging on to their mother's apron strings. Good green color. 35c each; 3 for 90c

32 **Sempervivum pottsi.** A variety so much like assimile (No. 24), that it takes an expert to tell the difference. 20c each; 3 for 50c

533 **Sempervivum pyrenaicum** (Pyrenees Houseleek). "Has the charm of pastel coloring." Pale pink medium rosettes tipped bright red. 35c each; 3 for 90c

33 **Sempervivum rubicundum** (Red Houseleek). One of the best red sorts. Large purplish-red rosettes with pastel shadings. "All purple and gray velvet." 35c each; 3 for 90c

19 **Sempervivum rubicundum hybridum.** "So startlingly like a Christmas decoration, each leaf rosily-red with a most amazingly trim green border." The most striking of all. 75c each; 3 for \$2.00

534 **Sempervivum soboliferum** (Hen-and-Chickens). Another variety of Hen-and-Chickens closely resembling globiferum but with longer and looser petals. 20c each; 3 for 50c

34 **Sempervivum tectorum** (Roof Houseleek). The old Hen-and-Chickens of grandmother's garden. Broad rosettes of green leaves with reddish-brown tips. "Historic tectorum" "with its neat brown points" is quite a fast grower, but its pale red flower spikes are very infrequent. 20c each; 3 for 50c

35 **Sempervivum triste.** "Triste's shadowy bars" on an extra large rosette make a handsome and lovable plant. 35c each; 3 for 90c

One each 15 different kinds, our selection only, labeled. \$3.00

550 **Silene acaulis** (Moss Campion). 3 in. May-June. Pink. Tiny leaves, forming dense green cushions, stemless rosy flowers. A typical high Alpine for the rockery. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

551 **Silene alpestris** (Alpine Catchfly). 4 in. May-June. White. A dwarf rock plant with dainty, pure white flowers. 30c each; 3 for 75c

151 **Silene saxifraga** (Saxifrage Catchfly). 3 in. June-Sept. Flesh. Makes a close mossy growth with white to flesh-colored flowers in great profusion all summer. 35c each; 3 for 90c

152 **Silene shafta** (Shafta Catchfly). 6 in. June-Sept. Rose. A charming border or rock plant. Masses of rose-pink flowers all through summer and into fall. 30c each; 3 for 75c

316 **Sisyrinchium augustifolium** (Blue-eyed-grass). 6 in. June-July. Blue. Grow in warm sheltered place. Grass like foliage with blue star-like flowers on top of leaves. 30c each; 3 for 75c

560 **Spirea filipendula** (Meadowsweet). 18 in. June-July. White. Moist soil; part shade. Attractive rosette of fern-like evergreen foliage. Flowers creamy white. 30c each; 3 for 75c

561 **Spirea filipendula flore-pleno** (Double Dropwort). 12 in. Similar to above but not so tall and vigorous. Double 35c each; 3 for 90c

564 **Spirea Gladstone** (Astible Hybrids). 18 in. June-July. White. Moist soil; part shade. A fine variety bearing immense trusses of snow-white flowers. Excellent for cutting. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

566 **Spirea Queen Alexandra**. Another astible hybrid with beautiful feathery spikes of light pink flowers. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

570 **Stachys lanata** (Woolly Betony) (Lambs-ears). 12 in. July. Purple. Large, thick white, silky leaves. Large, finely-divided heads of small pretty lavender-purple flowers which retain their beauty when cut and dried. 25c each; 3 for 60c

427 **Statice latifolia** (Great Sea-Lavender). 18 in. July-Aug. Blue. Leathery dark-green leaves close to the ground, bearing immense heads of purplish-blue mist-like sprays of tiny flowers. When cut and dried the beautiful sprays last for months. 25c each; 3 for 60c

429 **Stokesia laevis** (Stokes Aster). 15 in. August —. Blue. Good moist soil; part shade. Very large lavender-blue centaurea-like blossoms in late summer and autumn. One of our best native hardy plants. Good for cut flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

573 **Synthyris reniformis** (Kitten-tails). 6 in. April violet. Rich soil; light shade. An interesting plant native to our western states. Slender spikes of pale-violet flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c



A SECTION OF FIELD SET OUT TO *Veronica incana*

317 **Teucrium chamardrys** (Germander). 9 in. July-Sept. Pink. A shrub-like plant with shiny, dark-green leaves resembling boxwood. Evergreen. Produces an abundance of deep-rose flowers. Excellent for edgings. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

580 **Thalictrum adiantifolium** (Maidenhair Meadowrue). 24 in. June White. Moist soil; light shade. Foliage like the Maidenhair Fern. Small white flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

10 **Thymus citriodorus** (Lemon Thyme). 3 in. June-July. Lilac. Forms a dense mat of golden-green foliage. Small leaves, deep-blue flowers which contrast nicely with the yellowish foliage. 25c each; 3 for 60c

9 **Thymus lanuginosus** (Woolly Thyme). 1 in. June-July. Pink. Lace-like gray woolly leaves. One of the handsomest rock garden plants, for its foliage alone. 30c each; 3 for 75c

242 **Thymus serpyllum** (Mother-of-thyme). 2 in. June-Sept. Violet-rose. An excellent plant for the rockery, stepping stones or as a ground cover. Forms a dense mat of fine green foliage with spikes of violet rose flowers. 30c each; 3 for 75c

8 **Thymus serpyllum album** (White Thyme). 1 in. June-Sept. White. A dainty little plant with a mass of tiny green leaves and clouds of small white flowers. Plant this and the other thymes where they can drape over rocks. 30c each; 3 for 75c

243 **Thymus serpyllum coccineum** (Crimson Thyme). Similar in all respects to No. 242 with the exception that the flowers are crimson to rose colored. Very choice. 30c each; 3 for 75c

318 **Tiarella cordifolia** (Allegheny Foamflower). 6 in. April-May. White. Moist soil; part shade. A dainty wild flower that does well in cultivation. Short spikes of star-shaped flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

578 **Tigridia pavonia** (Mexican Flameflower). 15 in. Yellow. light shade. Bulbs that should be treated like gladiolus. Large orange-yellow cup-shaped flowers, attractively marked 6 for 60c; 12 for \$1.00

560 **Tradescantia virginiana** (Virginia Spiderwort). 24 in. May-Sept. Blue. Part shade. Moist place. An old favorite wild flower, good for both naturalizing and for the city garden, or at base of house at porch, where nothing else will grow. Often called "Flower-of-a-day" produces a succession of flowers daily all summer. 25c each; 3 for 60c

431 **Trollius europeus** (Globeflower). 15 in. April-Aug. Yellow. Moist place; part shade. A very popular plant for the rockery or border. Attractive cut foliage with large globe-shaped orange-yellow double buttercup-like flowers. 50c each; 3 for \$1.35

430 **Trollius Orange Globe**. A pretty orange-colored form of the above "The glorified Buttercup." 60c each; 3 for \$1.50

321 **Tunica saxifraga** (Saxifrage Tunicflower). 6 in. July-Oct. Pinkish white. A very neat little tufted plant for the rockery or as an edging. Pretty light-pink flowers all summer. 25c each; 3 for 60c

563 **Valeriana coccinea** (Red-valerian). 12 in. June-Oct. Rose. Moist soil; part shade. A fine species of this old garden favorite. Makes a bold effect in the wall or rock garden. May be cut back severely when too large. Rich green foliage with showy heads of fragrant old-rose flowers in umbels. 25c each; 3 for 60c

565 **Verbena venosa** (Tuber Verbena). 12 in. May-Oct. Purple. A hardy herbaceous species of the ever popular Verbena. A creeping plant good for the rockery in warm, sunny place. Tuberous rooted. Deep purple flowers in abundance all summer. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

324 **Veronica amethystina** (Royal-blue Speedwell). 15 in. June-July. Blue. Veronicas are among the best garden perennials. This variety has spikes of gentian blue flowers, excellent for cutting, and the more

you cut them the longer the plant will bloom. We had gorgeous flowers up to November. 30c each; 3 for 75c

43 **Veronica filiformis.** ½ in. April-May. Blue. Deep evergreen foliage that clings close to the stones. 25c each; 3 for 60c

326 **Veronica elegans.** 10 in. July-Aug. Pink. A variety of Incana but with green foliage and pink blossoms. 30c each; 3 for 75c

325 **Veronica incana** (Woolly Speedwell). 10 in. July-Sept. Blue. An interesting and very satisfactory rock garden and border plant. Silvery-erect foliage with spikes of deep-blue flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

323 **Veronica longifolia subsessilis** (Clump Speedwell). 18 in. July-Sept. Also called "Bluebird Flower." Handsome spikes of small violet-blue flowers that are fine for cutting. An attractive plant for border or rockery. 35c each; 3 for 90c

246 **Veronica prostrata** (Harebell Speedwell). 5 in. A prostrate variety with good foliage and beautiful blue flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

42 **Veronica repens** (Creeping Speedwell). 1 in. May-June. Blue. Part shade. An evergreen sort making dense mats of deep-green foliage covered with light-blue flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

153 **Veronica rupestris nana.** 1 in. April-May. A prostrate creeping variety with a carpet of shiny-green foliage and masses of deep gentian blue flowers. 35c each; 3 for 90c

41 **Veronica rupestris rosea.** A violet-rose form 35c each; 3 for 90c

568 **Veronica spicata** (Spike Speedwell). 18 in. June-Sept. Blue. A fine border plant with long spikes of violet-blue 25c each; 3 for 60c

154 **Viola cornuta aurea** (Tufted Pansies). 6 in. May-Oct. Yellow. The Cornuta Violas are excellent garden sorts and are one of the best plants for rock gardens and edgings. They prefer rich, moist soil and a little shade. By keeping the blossoms from going to seed they will blossom all summer. Aurea has golden-yellow blossoms of large size. 25c each; 3 for 60c

160 **Viola cornuta gracilis, Lord Nelson.** A fine variety with bright-purple flowers on long stems. 25c each; 3 for 60c

156 **Viola cornuta Jersey Gem.** A rich, free-bloomer, which enjoys more sun than some. Pure rich-violet flowers. 25c each; 3 for 60c

157 **Viola cornuta Jersey Gem White.** A white form of the above. Quite new. 25c each; 3 for 60c

158 **Viola cornuta White Perfection.** Large, glistening white flowers. Very effective when planted near the blue sorts. 25c each; 3 for 60c

161 **Viola cornuta Sutton's Apricot.** A very showy plant with rich apricot-yellow flowers shaded to salmon. 25c each; 3 for 60c

168 **Viola odorata, Prince of Wales.** 6 in. April and October. Moist soil; part shade. The Odorata Violas or Sweet Violets are related to the common wild sorts. purple flowers. Fragrant. 25c each; 3 for 60c

166 **Viola odorata, Double Russian.** The hardiest double Sweet Violet. Produces double fragrant flowers very freely. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

159 **Viola pedata** (Birdsfoot Violet). 4 in. Violet. Leaf-mold or acid soil. Rare plants with finely divided foliage 30c each; 3 for 75c

167 **Viola pedata bicolor.** A very brilliant and attractive form of the above. Upper petals of deep violet-blue while lower petals are white-lavender, with bright yellow eye. Very desirable. Ours blossomed again in September. 30c each; 3 for 75c

SPECIAL SEDUM COLLECTION

One good-sized plant each of 15 different varieties, our selection, labeled, for \$3.00.

HARDY CACTI

HARDY Cactus plants, with their quaint and unusual forms are coming into favor for sunny, dry positions in the rock garden; on sunny banks; and for use in the solarium or sun porch. The plants listed below are grown in Colorado, and will be shipped to you direct from that state. Native Colorado Cactus are hardy anywhere in the United States. The varieties offered are of blooming size, and from three to five years old. Printed Cultural Directions will be mailed with each order.

CLYINDROPUNTIA

C-1 **Opuntia aborescens** (Tree or Candelabrum Cactus). Clyndrical stems branching into tree-like form. Flowers deep-rose red to purple. Fruits yellow. Also called *Opuntia imbricata* (Walkingstick Cactus). 40c each; 3 for \$1.00. Seed 25c per packet.

C-2 **Opuntia fragilis** (Brittle Cactus). Dark green. Joints oblong or nearly round. Very spiny, Spines gray to red-brown. Flowers clear lemon-yellow. The dwarfest of the Opuntias. Height 2 to 4 inches. 25c each; 3 for 60c

PLATYOPUNTIAS

C-8 **Opuntia arenaria** (Sand Cactus). Dark green. Branches a little larger and somewhat flatter than *Opuntia fragilis*, but with a lesser number of stout yellow spines. Flowers pale-yellow slightly tinged with green. Height 2 to 4 inches. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

C-4 **Opuntia camanchica** (Long Spine) (Edible Indian Fig). Dark green. Three long straight red spines from each areole. Flowers rich yellow. 6 to 12 inches. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00. Seed 25c per packet.

C-5 **Opuntia missouriensis** (polyacantha). Gray-green. Very spiny. Spines white. Flowers yellow, yellow-bronze, pink and occassionally a red one. 6 to 12 inches. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00. Seed 25c packet.

C-9 **Opuntia rhodantha**. Nearly alpine. Gray-green. Well covered with light yellow spines. Flowers light yellow. Low, compact grower, flat branches almost circular and uniform in size. 25c each; 3 for 60c

C-3 **Opuntia refinesqui** (mesasantha) (Edible Prickley Pear). Dark green. Spines none, or a solitary strong one reflexed with one or two small ones at its base, all are gray or yellow. Flowers yellow or yellow with red centers. Height 6 to 12 inches. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

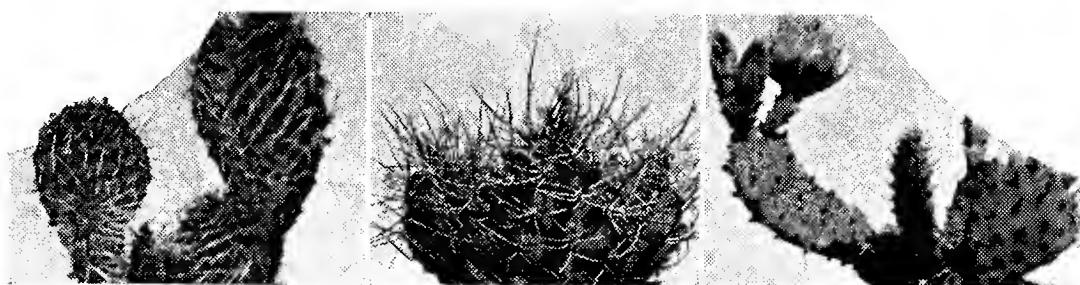
C-10 **Opuntia xanthostemma**. Very attractive and distinct for its rose-red flowers. Forms neat uniform clumps of medium size. Height about 8 inches. Supply limited. Nice blooming size plants \$1.00 each.

CORYPHANTHA (Syn. Mammillaria) (Nipple Cactus).

C-12 **Mammillaria missouriensis**. Small variety 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and about the same in height. Light green. Gray Spines. Flowers orange-yellow Berries red. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00

C-13 **Mammillaria senilis**. A very scarce species of the same description, except that it is of larger size and more showy. 75c each

C-14 **Mammillaria vivipara**. A variable species, taller and larger than Senilis, with purplish spine-tufts on prominent tubercles. Flowers deep rose-purple. Spines almost erect on crown. Also known as *Corypantha radiosua*. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00. Seed 25c per packet.



C-5

C-22

C-7

EICHINOCEREUS (Cereus) (Hedgehog Cactus).

C-22 **Echinocereus coccineus** (phoeniceus). Clyindrical plants with high ribs, well covered with stiff straw-colored spines. Inclined to form masses of many heads. Flowers brilliant scarlet trumpets; usually bunched. 3 to 9 inches high to 4 in diameter 50c each; 3 for \$1.25

C-20 **Echinocereus gonacanthus** (Kings-crown). Broadly ribbed. Stout coarse spines. Very ornamental plant. Showy deep-scarlet flowers, trumpet-shaped; open day and night. 3 to 9 inches high.

50c each; 3 for \$1.25. Seed 25c per packet.

C-21 **Echinocereus triglochidiatus** (paucispinus). Similar to Gonacanthus, except that it has very few spines and these are set in clusters of three.

50c each; 3 for \$1.25

C-18 **Echinocereus viridiflorus**. Commonly known as the green-flowered "Petaya." Plants nearly globular, but sometimes cylindric and 3 to 6 inches tall. Spines very stiff and range from white to brown and dark-red, arranged in circular bands of light and dark about the plant. Flowers open yellow and gradually turn to pale apple-green. Open in sunshine only. 25c each; 3 for 60c. Assorted sizes \$1.50 for 10.

C-19 **Echinocereus viridiflorus centrispinus**. Same as above except that it has a prominent central spine 35c each; 3 for \$1.00

PEDIOCACTUS SIMPSONI (Syn. Echinocactus Simpsoni).

C-27 **Pediocactus Simpsoni**. Bell-shaped, densely netted with brown or purplish spines, crowned with bright pink flowers in season. It is the earliest of the hardy group to bloom. 2 to 5 inches in diameter.

35c each; 3 for \$1.00. Assorted sizes \$2.00 for 10.

C-28 **Pediocactus Simpsoni Snowball** (Snowball Cactus). Albina type. Beautiful snow-white spines. Flowers clear light pink. A rare species.

\$2.00 each

SPECIAL HARDY CACTUS COLLECTION

One each of 10 strong, blooming-size plants. The grower's selection. Cultural direction with shipment. \$3.00

MIXED CACTUS SEED

A liberal mixture of the seven kinds of seed listed 25c per packet

**MELICA PORTERI SEED**

Melica porteri (Melic Grass). A novel Colorado plant of the Blue-grass tribe, which the grower believes is not listed in any other price list. Grows in small bunches 6 to 8 inches high; does not stool or spread. The interesting part is the development of the seed pods which are a vegetative duplication of the rattles of Crotalys horridus or common rattlesnake. Quite useful in dried bouquets. An unusual acquisition for the rockery. Seed 25c per packet

THE SURPRISE GARDEN OF ANNUALS

A YEAR ago I told you about our Surprise Garden of Annuals which was grown from a mixture of about twenty kinds of unusual flower seeds, broadcast into two long, narrow beds. I told you how beautiful and unusual they were; how everyone admired them; and what wonderful bouquets Nell was constantly cutting. I told you that I intended to put up the same mixture of seed into packets, so that you, too, could have a Surprise Garden of Annuals.

The orders received for these packets were far beyond my expectations. The supply was sold out a few days after the first mailing of THE AMATEUR GARDENER. Those who were too late asked if the seeds would be offered this season. The answer now is "Yes," although I was not sure last summer, for we did not have the same success with the seeds as the season before. It was the driest spring and summer we ever experienced.

But let's try it again. I am putting up a better and more carefully selected mixture this year. There will be at least 24 kinds of unusual seeds in the collection. Enough seed to plant a plot 40 feet long and six feet wide, or about that area.

THE SURPRISE GARDEN OF ANNUALS

Price, 50c per packet.



SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

SEDUMS (Stonecrop). One each of 15 different varieties. Our selection. Labeled. \$3.00

SEMPERVIVUMS (Hen-and-Chickens). One each of 15 different kinds. Our selection only. Labeled. \$3.00

HARDY DWARF ROCK GARDEN PLANTS. 15 different varieties. Our selection. Labeled. \$3.00

MIXED COLLECTION. 3 decidedly different Sempervivums. 5 Sedums, 8 Dwarf Rock Garden Plants. Our selection. Labeled. \$3.00

LARGE ROCK GARDEN COLLECTION. 6 different Sempervivums, 10 different Sedums, 15 Choice Rock Plants. Our selection. \$5.00

BEARDED IRIS. One each 12 choice varieties. Not labeled. Good-sized roots. \$2.00

HARDY CACTUS. One each of 10 Hardy Cactus Plants. All labeled. Full directions for planting with shipment. Grower's selection. \$3.00

ANNUALS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

WE have quite a lot of spring-flowering bulbs in our rock gardens, such as Crocus, Grape Hyacinths, Guinea Hen Flower, Dwarf Tulips, etc. When these bulbs are through blooming, so as not to disturb the bulbs, which do better when left in the same place year after year, we fill the pockets with dwarf annuals which we raise from seed.

These annuals certainly made a wonderful showing in the rock garden, especially at a time when perennial blooms were scarce. Nell is strong for these annuals and we are going to raise more of them this year for transplanting to the rock garden. We have planted more pockets to bulbs so will have more pockets to fill when they are through blooming.

Following are the kinds of seed we will use. I am going to put up enough packets so that you too may have some or all of them.

ROCK GARDEN ANNUALS

Agathaea coelestia (Blue Daisy). Well-branched plants about a foot high profusely covered with beautiful sky-blue, Daisy-like flowers during summer and fall. Splendid for beds, borders, the rockery, and for pots. Packet 15c

Ageratum Little Blue Star (Floss Flower). A very dwarf variety, 4 to 5 inches tall. Light blue flowers with dark blue center. Packet 15c

Alyssum Little Gem. Compact plants 4 to 5 inches tall, completely covered with small white flowers. Packet 10c

Anagallis Grandiflora Mixed (Large-Flowered Pimpernel). Brilliant flowers about an inch in diameter, coming in various charming pastel shades. The plants are 8 to 10 inches tall and bloom freely from July until frost. Packet 10c

Antirrhinum pumilum Dwarf Rock Hybrids. Many fine colors. Compact plants, excellent for rock gardens and for edgings. Packet 35c

Celosia cristata Empress (Cockscomb). Massive purple-red heads or combs of a velvety finish but strawy in texture. Packet 10c

Celosia cristata Dwarf Mixed. Yellow, crimson, scarlet and orange blended. Height 10 inches. Very showy in the rockery. Packet 10c

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca Hybrids (African Daisies). Colorful, easy to grow annuals from South Africa. 12 inches tall. Many beautiful colors mixed. Bloom from early summer until frost. Packet 10c

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca. Glossy golden-orange flowers on plants 12 inches tall. Packet 10c

Felicia bergeniana (Kingfisher Daisy). A new annual from South Africa. Brilliant Daisy-like blue flowers of a most unusual shade with a golden-yellow disc in center. Easily raised from seed. Packet 35c

Leptosiphon Hybrids (Star Dust). Charming little plants for the rockery about 5 inches tall, covered with small star-like blooms in many bright colors. Blooms 8 to 10 weeks after sowing. Packet 10c

Lobelia compacta Crystal Palace. A compact variety splendid for the rockery. Deep azure-blue flowers. Packet 10c

Malcomia maritima Mixed (Virginia Stocks). Small red, rose, and white blooms borne all summer on plants 6-8 inches tall. Blooms early and profusely. Likes a cool spot but not too shady. Packet 10c

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum (Ice Plant). This is a most interesting class of plants which have become favorites within recent years due to their adaptability to growing in the rock garden. The leaves of Crystallinum look as if frosted with crystals of ice. Packet 10c

Mesembryanthemum Species. These are half-hardy greenhouses varieties suited for growing outdoors if seed is sown early. They have large blooms and interesting foliage of a succulent nature. Packet 25c

Mesembryanthemum Tricolor. The flower petals are red, shading into white at the base. The center is black. One foot tall. Packet 15c

Nemophila insignis Blue (Baby Blue-eyes). A dainty, quick-growing annual 6 to 8 inches tall. Bears a profusion of bright sky-blue flowers with a white center. A very lovely flower Packet 10c

Phaceliacompanularia (California Bluebells). A neat, lovely plant for the rock garden. Grows about 9 inches high, bearing a profusion of intense gentian-blue flowers with contrasting white anthers. Packet 10c

Phlox nana compacta (Dwarf Phlox). Mixed, 5 to 6 inches tall. Unexcelled for dwarf beds, borders, and for a colorful display of large beautiful blossoms in the rockery. The plants are covered with flowers in an uninterrupted procession until frost. Packet 15c

Portulaca Double Mixed (Rose Moss). Colorful rose-like flowers on compact spreading plants 6 inches tall, blooming continuously from mid-summer until frost. Very effective in the rockery Packet 10c

Sanvitalia procumbens. Like double Zinnias in appearance. Of spreading growth, 8 inches tall. Deep golden-yellow flowers blooming continuously from midsummer until frost. Fine for beds, borders and the rock garden. Packet 10c

Torenia fournieri. A free-blooming annual, 10 inches tall with lovely velvety blooms with dark-blue blotches and yellow throat. Makes a fine display anywhere. Packet 15c

Tagetes pumila (Dwarf Scotch Marigold). For a low-growing border, or for specimen plants in the rockery there are no annuals more satisfactory. The bright yellow flowers are very attractive. Packet 10c

Ursinia anethoides (Jewel of the Veldt). An attractive annual, native of South Africa. Easily grown from seed sown outdoors in spring. Graceful lace-like, light-green foliage, with lovely Daisy-like flowers on long wiry stems, blooming continuously from early summer until frost. The flowers have rich orange ray-petals with a crown of deep purple spotted with jet-black. 10 inches. Packet 25c

Verbena erinoides. An easy-to-grow and quick-germinating variety with lace-like foliage and small purplish-rose flowers from mid-summer until frost. Fine for the rockery Packet 10c

One packet each of the above seed will cost you \$3.00, but if you desire only to raise a few plants of each kind to transplant into your rock garden or edge of border, I will send you a liberal mixture of all the varieties and will label it

MIXTURE OF ROCK GARDEN ANNUALS

Price, \$1.00 per packet.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Commissioner

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

This is to Certify that the nursery stock of STRECKER'S
of ROCHESTER, County of MONROE, State of New York, has
been duly examined in compliance with the Agriculture and Markets Law and has been found to be appar-
ently free from all injurious insects and plant diseases. This certificate is valid until September 1, 1933.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., SEPTEMBER 10, 1932.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. H. Baldwin".

Commissioner

B. D. VAN BUREN,
Director, Bureau Plant Industry

HOW TO ORDER

CURRENCY, check or money order should accompany all orders for plants, books or magazine subscriptions. We have no charge accounts.

The grower's stock of some of the plants being limited, we suggest that you send in your orders early before they are sold out. Plants will be shipped as soon as they can be safely handled. We make no substitutions, unless requested, but refund purchase price when supply is exhausted.

All plants offered in the preceding pages are hardy field-grown stock. They are generally a year older than plants offered in small pots and are acclimated to outdoor conditions. The prices, we believe, are lower than those of other reliable growers and include postage to any part of the United States.

Unless otherwise noted, all orders are filled with well-rooted, blooming-size plants; each variety carefully packed in wet moss. The cost of transportation, however, often prohibits the mailing of generous clumps of many varieties with which the grower is well stocked, but—

*By adding 10% to your order for postage
you are assured of getting specially
selected stocky plants.*

ROCK GARDENS—AN APPRECIATION

Condensed from New Jersey Gardens

GRACE M. BALLENTINE

You may be an enthusiastic gardener, but unless you have tried rock gardening and the growing of the fascinating little mountain plants, you do not know how entralling and stimulating an occupation gardening can be. A rock garden has charms that no other form of gardening possesses. . . .

Most of us like to build. The planning of a rock garden and the arrangement of the rocks becomes a very absorbing occupation. It seems to satisfy that age-old instinct to create something with the hands. . . .

As you build, imagination and originality will find expression. If you have artistic talent you will find scope for it in lines and composition and in planning charming color schemes.

The list of mountain plants is so extensive, so infinite in variety, that it would be impossible for any gardener, however devoted, to exhaust its possibilities. . . . to realize that when you begin to collect alpines you have entered a branch of gardening that will never bore you with completion, but which rather will lure you on to fresh efforts with its promise of new treasures and never ending beauty. Not only will your rock garden be an absorbing occupation from April to November, but it will find its way into your winter leisure time.

The *aubrietias* long for a wall to tumble over and will drape a sharp declivity with showers of violet blossoms. The silvery saxifrages are famous for their ability to take firm hold in some rocky crevice. Other families ask nothing better than to spread green carpets.

The study of the plant personalities is the most intriguing part of rock gardening. If you are socially inclined, you will wish to entertain a big circle of plant acquaintances, or on the other hand, you may choose to develop some very close friendships. Certain flowers hold out the hand of comradeship at once to certain people.

You may find gardening a delightful occupation and be fond of your garden, but if you have a rock garden you will find it an entralling occupation and will probably fall completely in love with it. It is true one grows discouraged at times, when stones and earth show their stubborn qualities and plants prove difficult, so it is well to remember that there is "no royal road to gardening," but it is a road well worth travelling for it leads to beauty—a beauty that has its own anodyne for hurts and sadness.



From Spokane, Washington, comes a letter about a woman in his city who formerly spent from \$300 to \$500 a year for doctors, but now she has perfect health because she works in her yard. . . .

There is no doubt that gardening makes us healthier—not only because it takes us out-of-doors, close to the health-giving sun and air and soil, but because it takes our minds away from our cares. The ardent gardener is not oppressed by his cares. His mind is too full of wholesome thoughts of flowers, the pure air, the bright sunlight, the blue sky. —*Better Homes and Gardens*

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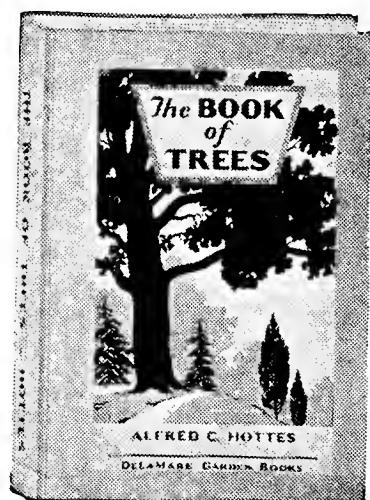
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453	Delphinium nudicaule	32	C-14	Mammillaria vivipara . .	48
474	Dianthus Abbotsford	32	C-18	Echinocereus viridiflorus.	49
475	Dianthus Prince Bismarck.	32	C-19	Echino. centrispinus . . .	49
476	Dianthus Mrs. Sinkins	32	C-20	Echinocereus gonacanthus	49
478	Dictamnus fraxinella	33	C-21	Echino. triglochidiatus ..	49
480	Draba athoa	33	C-22	Echinocereus coccineus ..	49
481	Erigeron alpinus	33	C-27	Pediocactus Simpsoni . . .	49
482	Draba repens	33	C-28	Pediocactus Snowball . . .	49

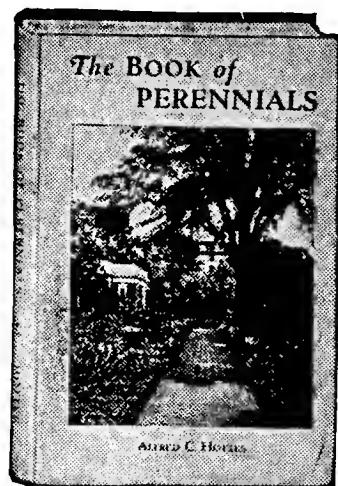
Surely am delighted with my Sempervivums. I have planted them in my rock garden. . . . It is fun to watch how quickly the little plants have nestled among the rocks and made themselves at home. All look as if they had never been moved and I will look forward to the spring and the time for them to flower. Mts. G. L. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.

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